The New-York Times.

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THE MOIETY SYSTEM.

MR. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, of New-York, made an argument this morning, two hours in length, before the Committee on Ways and Means, relative to the suggested changes in the Customs laws. His speech is regarded by members of the committee as the ablest yet made upon the subject, and it created a very marked impression. At the conclusion of the argument he received the congratulations of several members of the committee. Mr. Schultz, in illustrating the severity of the present laws, cited cases only which had occurred in his personal experience. He dwelt upon the injustice of the laws with great force and feeling. Before concluding his remarks he took occasion to say that the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of the Port of New-York were all his personal friends, any one of whom he would, without hesitation, make executor of his estate, but he knew that they had their heads turned by the enormous moieties, and they really did not understand the nature of the system. He believed that if the law were changed they, as readily as any others, would recognize the enormity of the laws as they now exist. The New-York delegation expect to conclude their arguments on Monday next. It May now be stated that the committee are unanimously of the opinion that some change in the existing law is necessary. It has very rarely happened in the history of Congressional legislation that so important a committee has as speedily come to a unanimous conclusion on so great a subject. The great difficulty of the committee now will be to discover the modifications which may be made to relieve the merchants of a harassing system of espionage, and, at the same time, to provide adequate safeguards for the collection of the revenue.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

This morning Mr. Schultz appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means in behalf of the merchants of New-York and thanked the committee for their hearing the statements of the wrongs which they now endure. He assumed two propositions:

First—That the importing merchant has as positive and direct an interest in the proper collection of the revenue as the Government itself, and far more so, for while it is with the Government a matter of dollars it is with the merchant life or death. The merchant must discontinue business if he has to compete with those who are guilty of violating the Customs laws.

The second proposition is that the merchant is a non-producer, and no prejudice ought to exist against him by reason of his profession. He made this remark because there were persons who think the merchant must necessarily be a bad man. John Randolph once said, while the question of protection on wool was pending, that he would at any time go a mile out of his way to kick a sheep. He hoped no one would go out of his way to kick a merchant. He and those from New-York acting with him were here to ask the committee, as representatives of the Government, to give up some of the present provisions of the law intended as protection or checks, so there may be no frauds. In order to show the committee that there are checks and protection without the appliances which they sought to modify or repeal, he asked them to look at the manner in which cargoes are landed and the necessary Customs machinery attending that business. They would see there are ample means to absolutely and positively secure the revenue. He asked the committee to repeal the obnoxious laws, in order to restore the affection of the merchants to the Government, which has been alienated by the wrongs perpetrated on them. It is probably not known to every member of the committee that there are special agents of the Government roaming over Europe to bring all the consulates into harmony with reference to the official duties required of them. He wanted to say there is a looseness or demoralization in the detective system. Almost every commercial house has a traveling agent abroad. This class fall into the vices of both Europe and the United States, and, meeting at dinner parties, they get at the secret of merchants who are competitors in business. This information is paid for. The traveling agents for competing houses are not of moral worth. The information they acquire leaks out, and is used on this side for detective purposes. Mr. Schultz then particularly related the manner of taking charge of a ship on arrival, its custody by inspectors, the duties of watchmen, and matters generally with regard to the passage and delivery of cargoes, showing the checks provided by law against frauds, and contending that the Government must be responsible for the acts of its own agents. Even a bad law executed by good men may go along somewhat harmoniously. President Grant said in order to get a bad law repealed the best way was to enforce it. You are now, Mr. Schultz remarked, enforcing laws which we desire and hope will, in consequence, be repealed. He then explained how "honest frauds"—so called—or irregularities are committed, owing to merchants following the law, instead of being controlled by the Treasury regulations, which they do not, or but seldom, see. Again, the law taxes certain articles specifically when the merchant has purchased at ad valorem prices. In this connection he referred to Harvey Barnes, a man of seventy-five years of age, an importer of sugar. This gentleman, owing to mistakes not his own, was charged with having forfeited the whole cargo, worth $54,000. He found this man in prison under a charge of undervaluation where the Government had not taken a cent. The case was settled for the old man by paying $10,000. It took the last dollar he had. Mr. Schultz did not find this man's name in the Government printed statement, and therefore suggested that the Treasury be more particular in its own statements, it being very exact with those of others. He alluded to another case, that of Mr. Downing, who was charged with cheating the Government out of $240. The matter was settled for $30,000. This gentleman had left the country, and did not, after being thus treated, wish to be called an American citizen any more. Something had been said about no foreign vessels ever having been seized, but he had authority from the German lines of steamers to say that they had been permitted to give bonds in the sum of $300,000, in order to let their ships go. The release from the bond cost them from $3,000 to $4,000. The trouble grew out of some misdoing of a Captain or mate. The agents of the steamer say they constantly exercise watchfulness to prevent frauds or smuggling, and make searches to that end. Only two or three of such cases had been discovered.

Mr. Schultz then referred to commercial attorneys and experts, who are always ready to settle difficulties; men who get up fruit and ribbon cases, drawing hundreds of thousands from the Treasury in such cases alone, but giving the merchant not over twenty-five per cent. These experts and attorneys always get up the jobs. He asked that there be a limit to the liability of the merchant. The law now runs five years; the merchants want it to run two years. Owing to the present hardships and unjust annoyances the merchants, he said, some of them, were now drawing out of business. He knew something about the salt case. Gen. Butler told him there was nothing flagrantly wrong in it, and that they charged Story only $50,000, when they could have charged him $1,000,000, when Mr. Schultz replied: "Most excellent Judge." [Laughter.] Mr. Schultz said he was acquainted with the present officers of the New-York Custom-house—the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer—and his relations with them were personally and politically pleasant. He did not say, nor wish to be understood as intimating, that they act from [illegible] motives, but these moieties have turned their heads. They act as judges when, owing to their interests in moieties, they cannot naturally be impartial in that capacity. He believed their better sense and judgment would yield to what the merchants ask. There was not one man among them he would not make executor of his will, but these moieties having overcome them they know not what they do.

Mr. Schultz, after speaking an hour and a half, presented to the committee the proceedings of the New-York Chamber of Commerce as indicating the desired reforms, and, in conclusion, spoke of the means to which special agents and detectives resort for the purpose of exacting money from merchants, referring to Phelps, Dodge & Co. as furnishing a case in point. He mentioned that Mr. Story would be in New-York next week to present to the committee his views in connection with the salt case.

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA.

THE LATE CHARGES AGAINST THE MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO—A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNTY JUDGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—A mass-meeting held at Platt's Hall, to-night, to sustain the action of County Judge Stanly in his late charge to the Grand Jury against Mayor Otis and County Treasurer Hubert, of this city, for alleged breach of that portion of the Consolidation act (the city charter) relating to the custody and disbursement of public funds, was largely attended. The hall, which holds 2,500 persons, was densely packed. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Samuel Soule, who nominated Judge S. C. Hastings as Chairman. The Chairman then addressed the meeting at some length in relation to the necessity of upholding that part of the Consolidation act governing the collection, management, custody, and disbursement of the public funds. He urged that no discretion in the matter was permitted by the law, and none should be allowed to any official, no matter how high his station or honest his motives. The speaker warmly eulogized Judge Stanly's course in this case, and proceeded to trace the bankruptcy of the City of New-York and other large Eastern cities to the neglect and disregard of such laws by those having custody of the public funds. He concluded by hoping that a law would be so framed that any official guilty of placing public funds in any bank except as a special deposit should be sent to the Penitentiary.

Hon. S. Soule also expressed the same sentiment. Henry E. Highton then proceeded at length to lay the case before the meeting, commencing by asking if the law had been broken or not. He proceeded to show in detail that such had been the case, and that, all argument to the contrary notwithstanding, the money in question was not deposited in the Treasury, and did belong to the city. The certified certificates represented money due to the city and county, and not to the State. As no separation had, at that time, been made, no special deposit had taken place. Therefore the certificate of deposit simply meant that the bank which held the money owed the Tax Collector the sum of money named, and had the bank failed the city would have certainly lost the money. There has been inaugurated in this case an illegal system of the collection, custody, and disbursement of public money which, in the hands of dishonest men, would have ruined the city. The money in question had not been lost simply because the bank had remained solvent. Mr. Highton alluded to the national loss of $56,000,000 by the failure of the old United States Bank, and forcibly showed the necessity of obeying the law. Having read a letter from Judge Stanly, giving the reason for his personal absence from the meeting, and sustaining his action in the matter, the speaker offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, urging the vindication of the law applying to the public funds, the punishment of those who break it, no matter what their station or motives; and, if necessary, the passage of a stricter law on the same subject, and concluding with a warm vote of thanks to and confidence in the County Judge.

ANNA BISHOP GONE TO MELBOURNE—A MURDERER SENTENCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The steamer City of Melbourne sailed to-day for Sydney, having Mme. Anna Bishop as a passenger.

Robert Manning, convicted of murder in killing a Chinaman, has been sentenced to the State Prison for life.

ARRIVAL OF THE LONDON MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The London mails for Australia arrived here to-night, and the steamship City of Melbourne will sail about 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

THE LAKES.

THE WATERS FREE FROM ICE—STEAMERS TO COMMENCE RUNNING.

DETROIT, Mich., March 7.—Dispatches to-day from the upper lake ports show that with the exception of some ice in Lake St. Clair, there is nothing to prevent steamers going to the upper end of the Huron River, and steamers will commence regular trips on Monday.

The Detroit and Cleveland Line commences about the 15th. A boat will leave Bay City for Alpena on Monday or Tuesday.

The ice in the Straits of Mackinaw is still solid, not showing as much signs of breaking up as it did a week ago.

At Sault St. Marie the weather is mild, but the ice is still solid. Work on the canal is progressing favorably.

On Lake Superior there is very little ice between Marquette and Grand Island. At the latter place the lake is clear outside to the breakwater. Weather mild.

ESTABLISHING GRANGES IN VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 7.—Hon. T. A. Thompson, of Iowa, the granger agitator, addressed a large number of farmers to-day from the steps of the City Hall, Norfolk. In compliance with his suggestions a county grange is to be established here. On Monday he will address the farmers in the neighborhood of Petersburg, Va., with the same object.

SUICIDE OF A STEAM-BOAT CAPTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 7.—James Turner, Captain of the steamer Isis, of the Roanoke River Line, a well-known citizen of this State, committed suicide to-day at noon, by cutting his throat aboard his boat, while opposite Childry Landing, N. C. He leaves a wife and two children at Petersburg.

TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—A terrible tragedy occurred in Wallingford, ten miles above this city, this forenoon. One John Anderson, a Swede, living in this city, had been a workman in the wheel factory of Hall & Parmalee, in Wallingford, but had thrown up his job. He went up there on Thursday and assaulted the man who had been appointed in his place, and was arrested. He was afterward released on bail. He went up again this morning and entered the factory with two loaded revolvers. He first fired at the man who had taken his place, the second shot taking effect in the shoulder. He then shot Horatio Hall in the temple. He next fired at the Treasurer without hitting him. Then he went up stairs and shot himself in the head. Soon after he came down and fired indiscriminately at the workmen without injuring any one. He then went out and cut his throat. He will probably soon die. Hall is also fatally wounded.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—The inquest into the shooting of McLaughlin on Thursday night, in the club-room of the Bunker Hill Yacht Club, has resulted in charging James Dwight with the murder, and he was committed for trial.

ENGLAND.

A QUEEN'S BON MOT—METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874.

An amusing but amiable witticism is attributed to the Queen, which, in its way, is almost good enough to have been uttered by one of those recognized humorists who have occasionally adorned thrones. Some one at the court had spoken disparagingly (of course) of the hostile criticisms pronounced by Sir Charles Dilke on the civil list. "It is strange," Queen Victoria is said to have replied, "for I remember having him as a boy on my knee and stroking his hair. * * * I suppose," added her Majesty, after a moment's pause, "I must have stroked it the wrong way."

TWICE KILLED.

It must be gratifying to Lord Russell to find that a question has been raised as to who had first the honor of comparing him to a street-boy writing up "No Popery" on the shutters, and then running away. The idea was supposed to have originated with *Punch*, who presented it to the public, March 22, 1851, in the form of a caricature which became famous. But Col. Richards, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, claims to have thought of it some time before, and to have introduced it in an article which appeared in a little periodical called *The Mirror of the Time*, Dec. 4, 1850. The dates tell certainly in favor of Col. Richards; but, apparently, his pen was found less expressive than John Leech's pencil, for whereas the article made no impression, the caricature was seen and talked of all over the country. "The noble Lord," wrote Col. Richards, "had an applauding audience; the shutter was there and the chalk in his hand; in large, bold characters he wrote "No Popery," with a very small "here;" and then, having rapped with the brazen knocker, and rung a bell at the area gate of John Bull, he tries to walk away whistling, having done his duty like a boy." Col. Richards, who has started many things, and who regards himself as the founder of the volunteer movement in England, has also a bone to pick with Col. George Chesney, of the Royal Engineers, author of the *Battle of Dorking*. Col. Richards had told the same story that Col. Chesney narrates of the invasion of England and the discomfiture of the English Army in a magazine article which made the decisive engagement take place, not, indeed, at Dorking, but at Boxhill, in the immediate neighborhood. Here, again, Col. Richards, notwithstanding his undoubted literary ability, must have failed to handle his subject with the skill displayed by the gentleman who afterward, by Col. Richards' own showing, treated the same subject and made it his own. He should remember that plagiarism has always been looked upon as a justifiable offense in cases where an author is not only robbed, but is at the same time killed. Now Col. Richards has, by his own confession, been twice robbed, and each time killed—killed so thoroughly that, struggle as he may, he will never get his existence recognized as the veritable author either of "The boy who chalked up 'No Popery' and ran away," or of *The Battle of Dorking*.

A NEW THEATRE.

The "Criterion Theatre"—a play-house attached to the new and enormous restaurant of the same name at the corner of Piccadilly and Regent street—is to be opened the second week in March, with a comedy written by Mr. Byron for Mrs. John Wood, entitled "An American Lady," and a short fairy piece by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. The business manager of this novel enterprise is Mr. Hingston; the manager for dramatic purposes, Mr. Byron. The proprietors are Messrs. Spiers & Pond, who do for our railways in the way of food and drink what Mr. W. H. Smith does for them in the way of literature and news. In other words, Messrs. Spiers & Pond hold from the companies a monopoly for the sale of refreshments as Mr. W. H. Smith (M. P.) enjoys a monopoly for the sale of journals and books.

A NEW PLAY.

Mr. Wills' new drama "Mary Queen o' Scots," (observe the "o" with an apostrophe,) or, "The Catholic Queen and the Protestant Reformer," is to be produced on Monday night at the Princess' Theatre; *Mary Stuart*, Mrs. Rousby; *John Knox*, Mr. Rousby. There is no more reason for supposing that John Knox was ever in love with Mary Queen of Scots than that that energetic champion of Protestantism in the present day, "Dr. Cumming, of Scotland," is in love at this moment with Queen Isabella of Spain—the great original of Offenbach's "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." We may be sure, however, that in Mr. Wills' piece "the beautiful Mrs. Rousby" will, once more, justify the application to her name of the epithet now inseparable from it. Whatever be the fate of the work, Mrs. Rousby cannot fail to look charming in the costume of "Mary Queen o' Scots," which, in itself, will insure a certain amount of success.

A "SUCCES D'ESTIME."

The "White Pilgrim," now being played at the Court Theatre, has met with what the French call a "*succès d'estime*," which means that it is not esteemed a success by the general public. The subject is a Scandinavian legend, in which a certain "white pilgrim" plays the antics of a ghost, or "fetch," or spirit of some kind. The incidents are melodramatic, the style is sufficiently poetical, the author is Mr. Hermann Merivale, son of the Hermann Merivale, just deceased, who wrote *Historic Studies*, and held the office of Permanent Under Secretary of State for India. The piece has been produced anonymously, which, under the circumstances, was inevitable, seeing that, in accordance with arrangements made beforehand, it had to be brought out within a few days of the death of Mr. Hermann Merivale, the father.

AIDÉ'S NEW PIECE.

Mr. Hamilton Aidé's "Philip," partly founded, as you are aware, on an incident in one of Balzac's shorter tales, is doing well at the Lyceum, with that very able actor, Mr. Irving—the greatest actor we now possess—in the principal character. That closet at the side, or at the back of the stage, which plays a part in so many farces, is, in "Philip," turned to good dramatic and almost tragic account, and Mr. Hamilton Aidé is much applauded for having introduced on the stage what by many is considered an entirely new species of incident. A similar scene, however, to that which has struck Mr. Aidé's fancy in "La Grande Bretèche" is to be found in M. Victorien Sardou's "Maison Neuve," represented last Summer at the Princess' Theatre, with Mlle. Desclée in the principal character. Here, (as American play-goers are already aware,) a young married lady receives unexpectedly a visit from a more than Platonic admirer in an advanced state of intoxication, administers to him a dose of laudanum and water, which she conceives to be a sovereign remedy for his complaint, and, having pretty well poisoned him, pushes him out into the drawing-room balcony, shuts the door of the window, and leaves him.

A RUSSIAN SITUATION.

A far better shutting-up scene, however, than that of Sardou in "Maison Neuve," or of Balzac himself in "La Grande Bretèche," is one that forms the first of a series of dramatic situations in a Russian story, which has been narrated by a good many French authors, (among others by Alexandre Dumas either in his "Causes" or his "Crimês Célèbres,) and presented by one in the form of a drama which, however, was never brought out on the stage. The daughter of an old General is, according to custom, in love with her father's aid de camp. The father suspects the aid de camp of wishing to become his son-in-law, forbids his daughter to speak to him, and, to get the young man out of the way, sends him to some distant port. Before leaving the officer wishes, of course, to see the young girl who, however, is so closely watched that she can only receive him in her own room, whither she tells her maid to bring him. All at once the terrible General taps at the door; the aid de camp is hurried into that cupboard which some dramatists think available only for comic purposes; the young girl shuts him in; the General commences what Mr. Disraeli would have called a "prolix narrative;" and when, after he has at last finished talking and left the room, the daughter flings open the cupboard-door and the lover falls forward—dead! how the maid's lover, a Russian peasant, is now introduced, who carries off the body to bury it under the ice of a neighboring river; how, subsequently, the said present gets drunk in the presence of the young lady, and, profiting by his knowledge of what has happened, takes liberties with her, and ultimately asks her for a kiss; how the young lady gives to the serf the kiss he had boasted he could obtain, and at the same time presents him and his friends with enough vodka to make them all helplessly intoxicated; how she sets on fire the road-side inn in which the boors who have insulted her have been drinking, and are now lying prostrate on the ground; how the maid, finding that her intended husband has been burned to death, forms projects of vengeance, and, without knowing who is responsible for his cremation, suspects her young mistress, whom she at last accuses and brings to sorrow—all this need not now be told in detail, my only object in citing the story being to give one more example of the use of the cupboard, not as a crime but as a tragic means of effect.

THE OPERATIC CAMPAIGN.

The opera campaign is already about to begin, and of our two operatic managers Mr. Mapleson, usually the second, will this year be the first in the field. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will be the signal for the commencement of that long series of balls, dinners, operatic performances, flower-shows, garden parties, fancy fairs, and other devices for bringing fashionable people together in crowds, which, given one after the other in rapid succession, and, indeed, without intermission, from the beginning of April to the end of June, make up the attractions of that feverish period known as the "London season." The first representation at her Majesty's Opera (Mr. Mapleson's company, with Nilsson, Titiens, Di Murska, Campanini, &c.,) is fixed, I believe, for the 13th of March, the first at the Royal Italian Opera (Mr. Gye's company, with Patti, Queen, Albani, Faure, Graziani, &c.,) for a week or so later. Neither of the prospectuses has appeared; but it is known that one of the novelties on which Mr. Mapleson chiefly counts is Balfe's opera of "Quentin Durward," with Mlle. Nilsson in the principal part.

S. E.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The *News*, of Galveston, Texas, has a special dispatch dated Bryan, Texas, which says a large fire occurred there this morning. The sufferers are: McQueen & Davis, loss $20,000; insured for $6,000. A. Kaiser, loss $20,000; insured for $12,000. Frank Clark, loss $5,000; no insurance. Parker & Flippens, loss $5,000 to building; insured for $2,500.

R. F. Georges' drug warehouse in Galveston, Texas, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $8,000; no insurance.

A fire at Fremont, Neb., yesterday, nearly destroyed the Fremont House.

LOCAL FIRES.

About 9 o'clock last evening flames were discovered issuing from the malt-house of Wm. J. Preston at the corner of Taylor street and Kent avenue, Williamsburgh. The alarm was at once sent out from a neighboring box, and in a few minutes the fire-engines had several strong streams of water playing on the building. The fire, however, had been burning for some time before the flames were discovered, and the engineer in charge deemed it advisable to send out a second alarm. The engines came quickly in response to the second alarm, and after half an hour's hard work the flames were brought completely under control. The building, which is of brick and five stories in height, was damaged to the extent of about $2,000. Twenty thousand bushels of malt, worth about $2·50 a bushel, stored in the building, were damaged a good deal by smoke and water, as were also 3,000 bushels of flax-seed. The damage altogether is estimated at about $20,000, upon which there is some insurance. The names of the companies in which the property is insured could not be ascertained. The cause of the fire is unknown.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Sixty thousand shad were shipped from Portsmouth, Va., yesterday, for the New-York and Boston markets.

Edward McGarry and Joseph Worthline fell from the new Adams Express building at Philadelphia, while painting, and were terribly injured.

Mr. Joseph Langworth, of Cincinnati City, has donated $50,000 Government bonds as an endowment for the Art Department of the Cincinnati University.

William Burnett, of Philadelphia, fell from the new Girard Avenue Bridge forty feet upon a pile of iron, and died yesterday morning, leaving a family destitute.

The insurance on Hillsdale College was $40,000, of which $5,000 was in the Westchester; $5,000 in the Etna; $5,000 in the Fireman's Fund, and $10,000 in the Girard Insurance Company.

In a quarrel over drinks at Sharp's Hotel, at Rahway, N. J., on Friday evening, David C. Stiles, a prominent citizen of Linden, was fatally stabbed in the abdomen by Edward York, also a well-known citizen.

PLATE-GLASS PRACTICE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Webb, of the Fifty-ninth street Police, while patroling his beat heard the loud crash of the breaking of a large pane of glass. Hastening in the direction of the noise he saw a man run down Fifty-seventh street. After the officer reached No. 955 Third avenue he found that Fritz Handrich's large show-window had been smashed in, the missile used being a piece of Belgian pavement. Mr. Handrich went to the Police Station after he had been told that his show-window had been broken, and told the Sergeant that it was one of the largest in the neighborhood, and had cost him over $150. It had been utterly destroyed. Several weeks ago, he added, he had had some trouble with one John Cannon, of No. 255 East Fifty-seventh street. Cannon then threatened to break his windows, and several days ago one of his smaller windows had been broken by a stone thrown from the street. Detectives McGowan and Levins worked all day on the case, and about 6 o'clock last evening arrested Cannon and Benjamin F. Brady, of No. 145 East Fifty-ninth street. In the Police Station, Cannon said that Brady and he had been on a spree, and were near Handrich's early yesterday morning. He said that Brady broke the window, but he tried his best to persuade him not to throw the stone. Cannon was recognized by Officer Webb as the man he saw running at the time the window was broken. Cannon and Brady were locked up.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—CAPTURE OF COOMASSIE.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch has been received at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated the 7th ult., saying: "Coomassie has been captured and burned. The King has fled. The British troops have commenced their return march unhindered."

Another dispatch, dated the 9th of February, says: "Ashantee messengers have just arrived requesting a treaty of peace. I will remain with the native troops until the 13th or 14th to allow time for negotiations."

GENERAL ORDER ON THE FALL OF COOMASSIE.

LONDON, March 7.—Upon the fall of Coomassie Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley issued a general order to his troops complimenting them upon their bravery, and congratulating them upon their success. In conclusion he said: "England is proud of such men, and I am proud of the honor of commanding them."

A NEW POEM BY TENNYSON.

LONDON, March 7.—A poem by Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, in celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, is published to-day.

THE TICHBORNE CASE—PROMINENT PERSONS TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, March 7.—Proceedings are about to be instituted against several prominent persons on a charge of entering into a conspiracy with Orton to get possession of the Tichborne estate.

AN EXPLOSION AT A FOUNDRY—TWELVE PERSONS SHOCKINGLY MUTILATED.

LONDON, March 7.—An explosion of a mold of molten iron occurred at a foundry at Sheffield yesterday, demolishing the building and shockingly mutilating twelve of the employes.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, March 7.—The bark Heiress, from Liverpool for Galveston, which ran ashore at Pontaferry, Ireland, has been hauled off and towed into Belfast.

The Athlete has arrived in Lough Foyle, leaky and with cargo shifted.

SPAIN.

STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLICAN TROOPS.

MADRID, March 7.—The total number of Republican troops operating against the Carlists in the north is 65,000.

CUBA.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

HAVANA, March 7.—The report of the killing of Ex-President Cespedes by some members of the San Quentin battalion is confirmed. It appears that on the 27th ultimo the troops captured a negro, and were ordered by their commander to shoot him. The negro promised, if his life was spared, to lead them to the spot where Cespedes could be found. This was assented to, and the Ex-President was discovered, with a few friends, five leagues from Ascerradero. His companions succeeded in getting away, but he could not escape, and while closely pursued by a detachment of troops, led by a Sergeant, turned and fired six shots from his revolver. This was returned by the troops, and Cespedes received bullets in the head and breast, causing instant death. His body was brought to Santiago de Cuba, and buried on the 1st instant.

CANADA.

PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF A PRISONER.

LONDON, Ont., March 7.—A petition is being largely signed here, having for its object the release of J. B. Cornwall from the Penitentiary, where he is undergoing imprisonment for kidnapping a Southern refugee named Britton.

A NEW IRON BRIDGE.

CLIFTON, Ont., March 7.—Mr. Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Great Western Railroad, and Mr. Clark, engineer, of Philadelphia, have examined the river here with a view of building a new double-track and iron bridge, the present suspension bridge being inadequate for railway traffic.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Mr. Price, President of the Pottstown National Bank, made his appearance at Police Head-quarters in this City this afternoon, and gave particulars of the attempted bank robbery at that place. He says three burglars made an entrance to the bank through a grating in the sidewalk about 8 o'clock on Friday evening, gagged and tied the watchman, and then commenced boring through the door of the vault: which task they kept up until 4 o'clock this morning without making the least impression on the door, the same being lined with chilled iron which they could not penetrate. The watchman was tied in the cellar to a door in such a position as to cause him to choke in case he made any attempt to free himself. He was first knocked senseless to the floor with a slung-shot in the hands of one of the villains. Mr. Price says the watchman is seriously injured, and that $5 will cover the damage to the vault-door.

SHIPPING DISASTERS—THE LATE FRESHETS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—The brig Elsie, Capt. Lovegrove, which has arrived from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, reports on the passage to Porto Rico, Feb. 5, latitude 26° 07′, longitude 60° 24′, having passed a vessel on her beam ends, apparently of about 120 tons. Some of her spars were sticking out of the water. The steamer Newfoundland arrived from St. Johns, Newfoundland, last night, and reports having passed through 120 miles of heavy ice, and also passed a vessel, bottom up, twenty miles off Liscomb, on Friday morning.

No American mails have reached this city for three days, the New-Brunswick Railroad having been injured by the late freshets and communication interrupted. The rain-storm of Wednesday flooded a great portion of the Stewiacke Valley in Colchester County, from one to twelve feet of water being on the road in many places. The rivers in this section are very high, and all bridges on the Stewiacke and Shubenacdie Rivers have been carried away. The flood is the most destructive that has occurred in this locality for twenty years.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7.—In the case of Robert Harder, of Pittsfield, against the Boston and Albany Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries received by driving off an unprotected embankment where the company had erected a bridge, the jury, in the Superior Court at Pittsfield, returned a verdict this afternoon of $10,000 for the plaintiff.

A LADY MURDERED BY HER LOVER.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A dispatch from Detroit says W. T. Underwood, of Cleveland, came here to reside some months ago, and became enamored of Miss Anna Pridgeon, sister of the well-known Capt. John Pridgeon, and one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of Detroit, but she rejected his suit. Last evening, at his request, she went to walk with him, and on their return, while standing at the door of her home, he again offered himself, and she again refused, whereupon he instantly drew a knife and stabbed her in the heart. He then rushed to the Police-station and gave himself up. The wound was instantly fatal. Underwood's wife had gained a divorce from him, and had acquainted Miss Pridgeon with his character.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 8—1 A. M.—The storm centre in the Upper Missouri Valley has moved north-east over the upper lake region into Canada. It was accompanied by brisk and high wind, rain and snow from the Missouri and Ohio Valleys to the lake regions. Rain fell in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, followed by winds veering to west and north; clear weather and falling temperature. Cloudy weather with rain, sleet, and snow is now prevailing in New-England. Partly cloudy weather in the Middle States. The Mississippi, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers have continued rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, clear weather, north to west winds and lower temperature than on Saturday.

For the Middle States and lake region, north to west winds, diminishing in force, rising barometer, clear and clearing weather, and lower temperature than on Saturday.

For New-England, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, clear and clearing weather.

For Iowa, Missouri, and the Ohio Valley, clear weather, low temperature, and winds diminishing and gentle and fresh.

The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers continue rising quite rapidly, also the central and upper Mississippi.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer as Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	23°	32°	3:30 P. M.	43°	36°
6 A. M.	23°	33°	6 P. M.	39°	34°
9 A. M.	26°	34°	9 P. M.	37°	35°
12 M.	35°	35°	12 P. M.	36°	35°

Average temperature yesterday, 34¼°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 32¾°.

Average temperature for last week, 39 1-7°.

Average temperature for corresponding week last year, 25 4-7°.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

OMAHA, Neb., March 7.—The troops sent from Laramie to the relief of the Red Cloud Agency arrived there on the 5th inst., all well. They were delayed somewhat on account of having to throw some bridges across streams. They met no Indians, and found all quiet. There are between two and three thousand Sioux at the agency under Red Cloud; also a large number of Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It is reported that Spotted Tail's band and some Minneconjous had a fight at the Whetstone Agency on the 4th inst., which resulted in the former being driven away from the agency. The beef herds of both agencies have been raided and dispersed. No beef has been purchased at the Red Cloud Agency since Feb. 11. Matters are not considered safe nor settled, though the troops meet with no opposition en route.

A company of the Ninth Infantry will go to Grand Island to-day, to be on hand should there be any trouble with the Indians in the vicinity of the Upper Loup.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE AND THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 7.—The editorial telegraphed from yesterday's *Evening Picayune* regarding the Appropriation bill was suppressed, and did not appear in the morning edition. The *Times*, *Republican*, and *German Gazette* all report the passage of the Appropriation bill by the House. The passage of the bill seems to be generally conceded, otherwise an extra session of the Legislature would be called. Senator Anderson, one of the Senate committee, who was near the Speaker's desk when the motion was made to adopt the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill, gives it as his opinion that at least two-thirds of the members voted yea. Gov. Kellogg, who was also present, declared the bill adopted.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Before United States Commissioner Biddle to-day, Wm. F. Brantley, contractor, had a hearing upon an alleged charge of embezzling cloth from the United States Government, and was held in $5,000 bail. The charge was preferred by Gen. Sackett, who has been in this city recently investigating offenses against the Government. Brantley had a contract in 1872 to make up clothing, and the allegation is that he sent some of the cloth to a house in Leonard street, New-York. The defendant denies the charge of embezzlement, but, it is said, admits retaining savings, which he says he had a right to do.

THE WEATHER IN THE WEST.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—A terrific storm of snow and sleet set in about 9 o'clock this morning and still continues. The wind is blowing at the rate of thirty miles per hour. The weather west is pleasant. There are four inches of snow at Cheyenne and Fort Laramie. The railroads west are clear, and trains are now running on time. Nothing has been heard from the troops that left Fort Laramie for the Red Cloud agency on Monday.

A CHIEF OF POLICE ARRESTED FOR BLACK-MAIL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. March 7.—L. M. Hale, Chief of Police of Vicksburg, has been arrested, charged with black-mailing gamblers. Two witnesses swear they paid him $1,000 not to interfere with their faro games. He was held for trial in $5,000 bail.

STABBING AFFRAY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

About 8 o'clock last evening, Eugene Hamill, residing corner of Tompkins avenue and Hopkins street, was passing along Tompkins avenue, Williamsburg, when he was suddenly set upon and stabbed in the face and hand by John Davis. Hamill's cries for help attracted the attention of a Police officer, who arrived at the scene of the stabbing in time to arrest Davis. Hamill was taken to the station-house and had his wounds dressed by Dr. Lowenstein, who pronounced them serious. The cause of the stabbing is said to be that Hamill's wife some days ago procured a warrant for the arrest of Davis on a charge of assault and battery. Davis is held to await the result of Hamill's injuries.

PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

Information was received yesterday afternoon at the Coroners' Office, through District Attorney Phelps, that Mrs. Ellen Fisher, of No. 100 West Thirty-ninth street, was in a dying condition at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received at the hands of James B. Pulles, incited by her husband, Charles E. French. The assault took place about two months ago, and immediately after Mrs. French was removed to her mother's house, in West Thirty-ninth street, where she remained until a few days ago, when, becoming worse, she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. French and Pulles were arrested after the assault and taken to Jefferson Market, but for some reason were not held.

AN INHUMAN HUSBAND.

About 11:30 last evening, Officer Kernes, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found a woman on the sidewalk at Twenty-first street and First avenue, where she had fallen utterly exhausted. He assisted her to Bellevue Hospital. There she said that her name was Sarah Lord, a domestic, twenty-three years of age, living in Williamsburg in No. 158 Fourth street. Last evening her husband, Henry Lord, quarreled with her, and ejected her from the house. She knew of no place where she could obtain shelter, but came to New-York, and had wandered about until the officer found her. She was about to become a mother, and her life is in danger from exposure and fatigue.

STREET-CLEANING.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS TO DISPROVE THE ALLEGATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT—THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE BUREAU—INCREASING ANXIETY OF CHARLICK.

The Legislative inquiry into the abuses connected with the Street-cleaning Department of this City, resumed its sessions yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The startling developments of the previous sessions of the committee have imparted to the Police Commission and the heads of the Street-cleaning Bureau a proper sense of the nature of their position, and every endeavor is now being made to do away with the effect produced by the extraordinary facts already elicited. For the first time the Commissioners were represented by counsel, in the person of Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, and vague rumors were assiduously put in circulation indicating the power and purpose of the Police Commissioners to controvert completely the evidence adduced in opposition to it. The statements of Mr. Ambrose, the expert, were made the subject of much comment and it was strongly asserted that numerous reputable contractors would be examined to contradict them in every detail. On the part of the numerous witnesses who were examined, there was indeed a manifest sympathy with the Street-cleaning Bureau, and while the disposition to smooth over the clearly-proved incompetency of the present régime was apparent, there was but a weak and entirely futile effort to disprove the facts in evidence. Indeed, the weakness of the effort made more evident the strength of the opposition, and the great necessity for a thorough reform in this department of the Municipal administration. The testimony yesterday was mainly of a cumulative character, but there were also several new matters introduced. A great deal of evidence was given bearing on the question of the disposition of the money received for the privilege of dumping on the City scows, no record of which appears on the books of the department. Additional facts were also presented in relation to the different contracts made by the City for the carrying off the refuse, and distinct evidence was given showing the endeavors to collect money from the Italian laborers in the employ of the department. The persistent absence of Capt. Hyatt, Superintendent of Scows, notwithstanding the service upon him of several subpœnas, is somewhat significant, taken in connection with the fact that he received the sum of $500 for the completion of a contract, which sum has never been paid into the Treasury. Altogether the testimony is of importance, and presents a curious and interesting insight into the internal mismanagement of the bureau.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings commenced precisely at 10 o'clock, Mayor Eastman presiding. Judge John McQuade testified in answer to Gen. Barlow: My son, Thomas, has a contract with the City in connection with Mr. Jones, for filling in a number of lots in Ninety-second and Ninety-fifth streets.

Q.—What were the terms of that contract and when was it made? A.—I first spoke to Mr. Charlick in November, and I asked him if there was a prospect of getting it. He said he thought there was no doubt but that I could get it. I did not at this time proceed any further in the matter, because Controller Green had not signed the necessary sureties. The agreement finally entered into was that I was to give them $10 for each barge load. The barge should be loaded, not half a load, and in case they did not give a full load it was not to be counted as such. The barge contained sometimes 300 loads, and sometimes went down as far as 100. It was supposed that each barge load should contain 250 cubic yards. The contract was in writing, but was not binding on our first interview. The stuff was delivered first about the end of January or the commencement of February.

Q.—How many scow-loads have been delivered in your place up to date? A.—About fifty-five loads up to last Saturday. A bill is rendered, generally every Monday morning, stating the number of loads delivered. I don't know that everything is paid up, but I paid $130 last Monday. I did not calculate the amount, but took that rendered as correct, and the number of scow-loads stated was thirteen. On Feb. 4 I paid $50; Feb. 23, $50; Feb. 16, $50; and March 2, $130. That is all I paid, I think. In cases where I think there is any overcharge I make a complaint. I have made two complaints for carrying loads which were too small.

Q.—You paid for everything that has been delivered by the Police, a bill for which was sent to you? A.—I don't know positively.

Q.—Are there any other deliveries made in Ninety-third street besides the delivery to yourself? A.—I don't know. I see a great many men every day engaged in picking up rags and junk from the dumping-ground, but they are boys and girls, and I did not see any of the employes of the City employed in the work. The men located on the dump are not idle, and have to take care of the scows and watch them closely, especially when there is a storm or a high tide. Capt. Hyatt's duties are mainly the assignment of dumps to their several positions. He has not made any application to me for perquisites or money, and to my knowledge I don't think he has made any such application to any of my subordinates.

George Dout testified: I am employed in the foundry of Cook & Radley, and have charge of the distribution of their refuse matter. It is dumped in Thirty-eighth street or Thirty-ninth street and Thirty-first street.

Q.—When you dumped on Thirty-eighth street, what did you pay? A.—Fifteen cents a load. I paid it to the man in charge of the dump, but I cannot tell his name. The character of the stuff was mostly boiler ashes. I stopped dumping there some eight or nine months ago. I dumped some in Thirty-third street about two months ago. On the Thirty-eighth street dump I dumped about fifteen or twenty loads. I can't tell the name of the men who prevented me from dumping any more there. At this dump I never gave tickets, but always paid in cash at the rate of fifteen cents a load.

By Mr. Coughlin—When you went to this Thirty-eighth street dump how did you know you were paying the proper person? A.—I saw a policeman with him. I asked him if I could dump there, and he said I could by payment of fifteen cents. I don't think the Police officer was near enough to hear the conversation which passed between us.

Albert Steigerthal testified: I am out-door manager for the firm of Steinway & Sons, the piano manufacturers. I see the refuse of the factory dumped, and it is generally done at the foot of Forty-sixth street, East River.

Q.—What do you pay when you dump it? A.—Ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five cents. I dumped there as much as ten loads a day. I never went there myself, but they always charged. I dumped there from September to the middle of January, when I found private parties to take charge of the stuff. I did not see the money paid to anybody, but I gave it to the cartmen to do so. I did not go to the Police Commissioners or to the Superintendent in reference to this matter, nor to any one employed in the street cleaning. The prices varied, I understood, according to the size of the carts.

Charles Dougherty testified: I am engaged in the business of marble saw-mills at the corner of Rivington and Attorney streets. The refuse of our house is generally carted by our own carmen, and the stuff is generally dumped at the foot of Delancey street in the City scows. We buy tickets at the rate of fifteen cents a piece.

Q.—Where did you get them? A.—Capt. Thorne brought them to me and I paid him I think, $38 for some dumping that we had done there before. We redeemed the tickets by buying them. I think it was about three or four months ago when he brought them to me. To the best of my knowledge I think $38 was the amount I paid him. I did not know at the time what the price of dumping was, but my book-keeper informed me it was fifteen cents a load. Up to this time other persons had come with our tickets and we redeemed them, but since that time we use the tickets belonging to the City. The $38 was for the tickets he left us, and for those we then redeemed.

To Mr. Andrews—I think Capt. Thorne said that he left me the tickets so that I should not pay any one except at the office. He asked me to sign my name on each ticket when it was sent out, and I put the initials of the firm on it. The amount I paid Capt. Thorne might possibly have been $38, and about $13 of that amount represented what I paid for redeeming the old tickets.

Patrick Boyhan testified: I am a cartman engaged in removing cellar dirt, sand, &c. I do not pay anything for dumping ashes, but heavy dirt I dump on a private scow belonging to Mr. Godwin, at the foot of Forty-first street, East River. I got a permit [illegible]

Continued on Eighth Page.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A COUNTRY SABBATH.

Now soars the lark in Heaven's eyes:
Through leafy crypt now steals the stream,
With shallow dimple, sword-blade gleam,
And glimpses of divine surprise.

Heaven's golden fire and air of blue
Are drooped about the bowery world;
Within her holy bosom furled
The sun has drunk the rose's dew.

The landscape all around is fair,
But this remains the heart and gem;
With stealing stream, and graceful stem,
And sunlit park, and sweet parterre.

The vista fascinates my gaze;
I linger in a blessed trance,
See in a dream the waters glance,
And things that are the food of praise.

In many an English cottage round
Japonica, a glory, glows;
Her ruby-colored sister blows;
And purple pansies gem the ground.

The first laburnum droops her curls,
And mingles with the lilac's locks;
O'er golden meadows browse the flocks;
The orchard-blossom types sweet girls.

The sweet-brier sheds its heavenly breath;
I pass the wallflower's rich perfume;
And chestnut with its tint-freaked plume:
O world to banish dreams of death!

The scent of flower, the song of bird,
The lace of leaf, the light of heaven,
Are vital with a mystic leaven
We have a soul for, not a word:

Unless it be—the breath of God;
Which also breathes in yon church-bell;
It breaks on me with what a spell
Across the May-embroidered sod!

Earth, clothed with Sabbath, thou art fair!
Ye two upon each other act!
The Sabbath steeps the flowery tract,
And finer seems to make the air.

—*Chamber's Journal.*

MY GREATEST FRIGHT.

I do not think I am naturally timid. Certainly as a baby I was not, and it is, I imagine, at that age that the native disposition, unaltered by educational influences, is at its best and purest. In fact, at that age I was positively rash. So little fear had I—taking fear in the old Greek sense as "the expectation of evil"—that I actually on one occasion put my finger into the candle. Even at a later age I was so little of a coward that I more than once was known to play with matches.

It is true that by the time I went to school this foolish temerity had in some measure worn off. I was no longer like a bull, ready with shut eyes to charge at everything; but those who were with me at Dr. Tickletoby's Academy will remember that I there gave evidence of a courage above, rather than below, the average. If in the two or three fights in which I was engaged in the interests of school discipline, my opponents were somewhat smaller than myself, this was the result, not of any timidity on my part, but of Dr. Tickletoby's system of education, which was deliberately calculated to develop the intellectual at the expense of the physical side of a boy's nature. And if, as I hear has been actually done more than once, my enemies—for, alas, I have some!—should point in a depreciatory manner to the occurrence in farmer Turnut's orchard, when I led the gallant band of juvenile apple-hunters in swift retreat before the face of the awakened farmer, I would simple answer that this was in itself an evidence of no common presence of mind. At least "three other courses" were open to me. I might, as other boys have been known to do on similar occasions, have fallen flat upon my face and howled. Or I might, like an Irish patriot, have crept into the nearest cabbage-bed. Or, finally, clinging to the knees of the enraged agriculturist, I might have humiliated myself to implore his forgiveness. As it was, however, I conducted to a successful issue a sudden and masterly retreat, thereby proving myself to possess, not only a presence of mind which is and can be allied only with the highest courage, but also qualities for the conduct of irregular warfare, which would have made my fame among the ancient Parthians or the modern guerillas.

It, of course, followed naturally, in the development of what I must be permitted to call a singularly harmonious nature, that, on attaining to years of discretion, I restrained my courage within discreeter limits. In fact, this quality then matured into that true manliness which is rash neither from ignorance nor from the confidence of experience, nor, again, from mere physical exuberance, but is calm to meet any crisis which it becomes a man to meet, while at the same time fully appreciating their danger. Thus, at Oxford, I never shirked a compulsory examination. When put down for the college eight, I never attempted to evade my duty. And yet, in both cases, I was intimately penetrated with a just sense of the danger before me—in the one instance of a "pluck," in the other of a "crab." And so on in all the various concerns of University life.

And here is, perhaps, the place to make a confession which, though to a certain extent humiliating, will, I think, convince the reader of my literal honesty, and induce him to believe that in all I write about myself. I err rather on the side of a defective than of an excessive self-appreciation. I must with shame and sorrow own that in one important respect—moral, it is true, rather than physical—I have been, and I am afraid always shall be, something of a poltroon. I mean in my relations to the gentler sex. Whether it is that my admiration for these beings, partaking, as it does, of the nature of worship, begets something in my mind of the dread of the devotee, I do not know. The fact remains that I have never been introduced to a lady without at the same instant becoming aware of a sudden failure of strength in my knees, and a corresponding faltering of my voice. I am told that I blush. I know that I feel very hot. Simultaneously I have a general sensation that I should rather like to be a blot upon a tablecloth instead of a human being.

It may be in some measure due to this constitutional weakness that, though now past forty, possessed of a good income, and certainly not uglier than most men, I still remain unmarried. It is true I have had my flirtations, each one of which I meant seriously enough. But, somehow, before I could ever bring myself to the point of a declaration, some more active and less emotional rival has always stepped before me and carried off the prize. Of course I have my consolation in thinking, or rather knowing, that the fair one never could have loved me, in the true sense of the word, or she would have preferred to pine away into the palest and most shadowy old-maidhood before accepting any one but myself. This consolation, however, it must be acknowledged, is after all, as Admetus expresses himself, "a cold delight;" and, as far as I am concerned, I should, on the whole, be content with less love and more matrimony.

I think I ought now to tell you how I came to go to Ireland, where the incidents I am about to relate occurred. The fact is, my poor father, who had suffered for many years from "hereditary hip-joint"—this is what I understood the doctor to call his disease, but I may be mistaken—died almost immediately after I took my degree at Oxford—a matter of six good years, as I was always weak in divinity. Some said it was the shock of so unexpected and joyful an event that killed him. I hope not, as, if I had anticipated such a result, it would have been no trouble in the world to me to have post poned taking my degree indefinitely. The consequence was, that at the age of twenty-five I succeeded to the family property, which was situated partly in England and partly in Ireland. The English part of it, on which my poor father resided, was in good enough order—ring-fence, subsoil drainage, and all that. Not so, however, the Irish. The fact is, no one had been near it for some years. My father's "hereditary hip-joint" incapacitated him for much motion, especially in the direction of Irish bogs. So the Irish estate had been quite neglected. Its nominal rental was nearly a thousand a year; but as the man who used to collect the rents had been "potted" from behind a hedge, no money had reached us for some years before my father's death. When, however, this event took place, my nearest relative, Gen. Ferefulle—my uncle—had decided in solemn family conclave (of two) that I must go to Ireland, "in order," as he expressed himself, "to put matters on a sound footing. They are a set of rascals over there," he said, getting very red in the face, as was his wont when excited. "They'd as soon stick a knife into you as look at you, the scoundrels! You must, therefore, go over there, Anthony."

I confess that, though I had studied logic at Oxford, I hardly saw the *sequitur* which seemed so convincing to my uncle. Why, because "the scoundrels would as soon stick a knife into you as look at you," I was necessarily to "go over there," I confess was not at the first blush so evident to me as I could have desired. It is true that, as my Scotch cousin, old Mrs. McCallum Nye, suggested, my uncle is my heir presumptive; but the idea thus conjured up is altogether too shocking, and could only have originated over very strong green tea. For my part, I have long since come to the conclusion that what my good uncle, who, as a military man, cannot be expected to talk with as much precision as he acts, really meant was: "These Irish are troublesome fellows, and it requires a man of your energy and courage, my dear Anthony, to keep them in proper order." At least this is how I should have expressed myself under similar circumstances.

The upshot of this conversation was that, to keep up my reputation with my uncle, I determined to visit my Irish property. I resolved, however, to go armed to the teeth—that is to say, if any weapon could be found suitable for my incisors. My property was situated in a lonely part of Tipperary, about four miles from the nearest post-town. There was no house of any pretension upon it, but in its stead a small shooting-box, which in his younger days my father had occupied for a short time each year for sporting purposes. I wrote over for some one to put this "box" in habitable order, and intimated that I was about to come over for a fortnight's shooting. I thought it, on the whole, better to say nothing about the rents, but to arrange this matter subsequently in confidential interviews with my tenants.

It was in the beginning of September that I crossed St. George's Channel. My uncle accompanied me to the steamer. I could have wished him to come further. His military training would have been invaluable. But it seemed that his honor somehow depended on his kicking a brother officer that same evening at the United Fire-eaters' Club, and this operation, with its probable consequences, would require all his time and thoughts for the present. His last words to me were (I leave out the *hors-d'œuvres* with which he was wont to garnish his discourse:) "Give it them hot, Tony, my boy. Load with slugs, and aim low. That'll tickle them, I promise you."

When the steamer was out at sea, and I began to ponder this advice, I confess I more than ever regretted that my gallant uncle had not come with me to set the example of putting it in practice. I had never been much of a sportsman. I hardly knew what slugs (except in a horticultural sense) were, and the aiming low was, after all, a very indefinite injunction. "Low" was such a purely relative term. *How* low was I to aim? Above all, why was I necessarily to aim at all, and at whom? Was I to commence a promiscuous fire over my estate on my first appearance among my devoted tenantry? And was the "Give it them hot" an historical reminiscence of Gen. Eliot and the siege of Gibraltar, and meant to have a literal application, or a mere mode of metaphorical expression? Yes; I could have wished that my uncle had postponed the vindication of his honor—by the bye, the event never found its way into the papers—and accompanied me on my difficult mission.

It is true, I was not alone. I was attended by my body-servant, a man whom I had selected for his gigantic stature and (presumably) corresponding strength and courage. I intended that he should play the part of the executive, while I reserved for myself all legislative functions. I also had with me an immense retriever, a good-sized setter—pointers are of no use in Tipperary—and a couple of spaniels. As equipment, we had a light rifle, two double-barrelled guns, a revolver apiece, and a loose assortment of bowie-knives and knuckle-dusters.

It was very nasty weather when we arrived. It seemed to me as if the shooting-box stood on a little tuft in the middle of a swamp. I was driven by a man in a frieze coat, who eyed me from time to time askant in a manner suggestive of sudden death. There was something very like the outline of a pistol in the left-hand pocket of his coat. As I know now that he was one of my tenants who had paid no rent for fifteen years, I consider I had a most fortunate escape. At the least he might have upset me in the hope of cancelling all arrears.

As a matter of fact, however, I was not upset, except morally. The door of the shooting-box was opened by a woman who really seemed to me, with all my respect for her sex, a perfect monster of ugliness. I gasped for breath when I saw her. If I know anything of physiognomy, and I once got a prize for it at school—no; that, now I think of it, was for physiology—that woman had either actually or potentially committed every crime of which a woman is capable. I shuddered, not from fear, but from loathing, and passed into the house.

I call it house, but really it was more in the nature of a cottage. It contained only four rooms, two above and two below. Of those below, one was the kitchen, the other the reception room. The two upper chambers were bedrooms; and it is a remarkable instance of the eccentricity of the Irish character, as evidenced even in house-building, that in addition to the interior staircase there was at the back an external one of stone, leading to one of those bedrooms. As I don't much care to have people walking up outside staircases into my bedroom when I am asleep, I at once told John—his real name was Albert Edward—that that would be his apartment. He grinned in a feeble and foolish manner, but said nothing.

I can't say I felt comfortable that first night. The house seemed to me so utterly defenseless. The front door, which ought to have been of stout oak, thickly studded with nails, was a mere thin plank of deal. The windows had no fastenings, and though there were shutters, they were very weak and rickety. Then the wind howled in a way I never heard in England. The old woman's conversation was not more cheerful than her face. A good many people, according to her account, had come to grief at different times in the bog behind the house. If you trod on a soft place, you descended through a kind of slush a depth of sixty feet at least, and never came up again. Then it seemed that my father's former agent had been the last person to occupy the house, and his "potting" had been performed from behind the hedge which bounded the road to the front door. So, as the old woman observed, it wasn't all wind that we heard; some of it was ghosts.

I was really glad when the horrible old thing said she must go. She belonged to a cottage about half a mile off, or perhaps I should say the cottage belonged to her. She too was one of my tenants, in so far as condescending to squat on my property could make her one. I never heard that she had been at any time insulted by a call for rent.

When she had gone John and I sat for some time by the kitchen fire drinking whisky. Then I made him load all the fire-arms, and we prepared to go to bed. We distributed the dogs throughout the house. I took into my room the retriever, as being the biggest. John possessed himself of the setter as his companion for the night. The two spaniels were given the range of the rooms and entrance passage down stairs. Then I bolted my door, and, with the retriever on the mat before it and my weapons within easy reach of my bed, attempted to sleep. It was not, however, till morning dawned that I succeeded. I need scarcely say that it was not timidity that kept me awake. It was the actual noise of the wind and the uncomfortable sensations always excited in finely-strung organizations by a strange bed.

The next day I formed a sudden, and, as I thought, sagacious resolution. I would make the personal acquaintance of my tenantry, and study their character and habits before I commenced the business which had brought me to Ireland. By way of a beginning, I determined to take vigorously to shooting. I did not think it necessary to mention this to my uncle, when writing to announce my arrival. It is so difficult to explain things properly in a letter.

I got the old woman to provide me with a guide. It seemed that there were two tolerably safe approaches to my abode; the one the road I had come last night from the post-town, the other a less formal way leading to the nearest gentleman's house. I chose the latter, meaning to diverge from time to time whenever a "gamey bit" should present itself. I only got one shot—at a jack snipe. He dropped, not indeed at the instant I fired, though very soon afterward; but it was in such a dangerous part of the bog that we were obliged to leave him.

About a mile and a half from my "box" there was a very pretty little hill, on which stood a well-built and comfortable-looking house. It was inhabited, so my guide told me, by a Mr. O'Shindy, a very fine Irish gentleman of the old school, and his family. The ancestors of Mr. O'Shindy had, it appeared, at some remote period of Ireland's history, governed that part of the country according to the laws of tanistry, and their descendants had in consequence the local status of Kings, Queens, Princes, or Princesses, as the case might be. Moreover, in view of this state of affairs, their tenantry had fewer conscientious scruples with respect to the payment of rent than the tenantry of Saxon proprietors, and the O'Shindies were in consequence in very comfortable circumstances.

On all relating to the O'Shindies the guide was very communicative. According to his account, and it seemed to me he repeated the assertion with an offensive emphasis of comparison on the personal pronoun, "*He* was a rale gintleman." About Mrs. O'Shindy there was less effusion of sentiment, unless, indeed, the description of her as "a bit soft" may be viewed in that light. But the young and only daughter seemed to stir all the poetry of my guide's fine Celtic nature. She was clever, and more amiable than either. Then, too, she had such a "sperrit." She rode better to hounds than any other lady within fifty miles, and had on several occasions distinguished herself for her almost masculine courage.

As I heard all this, it was not in human nature but that the thought should slide into my mind, "To judge by this description, how exactly Miss O'Shindy and myself would suit each other! She is famous for her courage; so am I. She will hear of the hazardous mission in which I am even now engaged, and this cannot fail to give her the most favorable impression of my character."

Just as this thought was passing through my mind, we had reached a kind of hedge in which there was a gap. Still meditating, I passed through the gap, and was advancing slowly, when I saw the figure as of an old gentleman with white hair some way in front of me, and became aware that this figure was not only shouting vehemently, but also brandishing a stick with extreme fury. The fine instinct of the gentleman, which never deserts me for a moment, at once told me that I was an intruder, and led me to withdraw with, perhaps, even more rapidity than was consistent with graceful motion. But the old gentleman was not to be thus appeased. He bore down upon the scene of action with considerable velocity, and, as he came nearer, I could see that even my uncle's face had no pretension to compete with his in crimson glory. There seemed no doubt that, without even intending it, I had been already carrying out my uncle's injunction and "giving it them hot," for certainly anything hotter than the countenance of the new-comer I had never up to this time beheld.

"By the blood of all the O'Shindies," he began, as soon as he got within easy speaking distance, "I'll teach ye to trespass upon me property—under me very nose too!"

I dislike a man who shouts very close to you, so I drew back a few more paces, and then said:

"I am sure, Mr. O'Shindy, you will excuse the error of a stranger."

"Error of a stranger, indeed!" cried the old gentleman, more viciously than before. "What business have strangers in Ireland at all, Sir? Tell me that. Isn't it enough that ye've reduced me property bit by bit, but ye must come trampling with scorrrn on what yet remains?"

Mr. O'Shindy did not talk with much brogue, but his indignation made him trill his r's in a way which would have been alarming to any one less courageous than myself.

I did not know what to answer. I had not knowingly deprived him of any portion of his ancestral estates; but then I could not but see that it was very probable, from what my guide had told me, that all that property which I now called mine had, at some former epoch, belonged to the O'Shindy royal family. So it really seemed as if in this respect he had some cause of complaint. And as to "trampling with scorn on what remained," there was no doubt that I had trespassed, and I was well aware that my habitual carriage was so lofty—especially since I had taken my degree—that it might not impossibly convey to the mind of a stranger some idea of contempt. So, considering all this, I drew back yet a little further, and remained silent.

The guide came to the rescue.

"This, yer honor, is a gintleman as has come over from Ingland to collect his rints," he said, in a brogue which I despair of reproducing on paper; and at the same time I thought I detected him exchanging a significant glance with Mr. O'Shindy.

"Oh, if that's the case," said the latter, rather grimly, "he's not likely to be here very long, and it's a pity he shouldn't have his fling."

There seemed to me to be some latent meaning in the old gentleman's speech, but taken literally it was harmless enough. I had no intention of remaining very long, and it was therefore only considerate to let me see all I wanted, or, as Mr. O'Shindy metaphorically expressed it, to "have my fling."

I found afterward that this gentleman had inherited from his kingly ancestors an uncomfortable habit of flying into a tremendous rage on very slight provocation. His passion, however, was apt to go as suddenly as it came, and this was the case now.

"I am afraid," he said, with a change of manner which startled me almost more than his recent fury, "I am afraid you must think my mode of address rather abrupt, Mr.—Mr.—?"

"Aldred," I suggested, stiffly.

"Aldred," continued the old gentleman. "The fact is, this spot is at certain times overrun with tourists, who have no right to be in the neighborhood. But you, as I gather, are our nearest neighbor, and, under these circumstances, my first duty, as well as pleasure, is to offer you my poor hospitality."

I think I should have declined this obliging offer if I had not, at that moment, caught sight of a white dress fluttering behind the hedge which inclosed Mr. O'Shindy's lawn. The old gentleman seemed to divine my thoughts, for he said, "My mother and daughter will be very happy to make your acquaintance."

I could not resist this renewed invitation, so we went together toward Mr. O'Shindy's house. On entering the garden we found ourselves face to face with two ladies. The elder was one of the very oldest-looking ladies I had ever seen. Mr. O'Shindy himself appeared quite juvenile beside her. The other was a young lady of two or three and twenty, whose appearance was all that my guide's description had led me to expect.

Mr. O'Shindy introduced me to the ladies as Mr. Aldred, who had come to Ireland to collect his rents.

"He's very young," said the old lady, whom I now remembered the guide to have described as "a bit soft." "And he's very like poor Mr. Gathers."

Mr. Gathers was the agent who had had the misfortune to be "potted."

"Well, really," said Mr. O'Shindy, laughing, "there can't be such a very great resemblance, as poor Mr. Gathers was past fifty when he died, and this gentleman cannot be more than five-and-twenty."

"Fifty and five-and-twenty!" snorted the old lady contemptuously. "Why, how you talk, Matthew! Young people are always alike. It's only age that brings out the individual. Come, now, can you tell the difference between a small child of four and a big child of two?"

Mr. O'Shindy was compelled to own that he would not lay heavy odds on his powers in this respect, and the old lady declared herself satisfied. Her own age gave her, of course, an authority in such matters at least equal to that of two ordinary individuals.

Meanwhile I had been blushing and stammering in front of Miss O'Shindy. I imagine that a lady of two-and-twenty is a good deal older than a man of five-and-twenty. At any rate, she took the lead in our dialogue. She seemed, notwithstanding my embarrassment, to be favorably impressed with me, for she said, with an air of the utmost sincerity:

"I do so admire your courage, Mr. Aldred."

I was not, then, deceived. Courage I had always known to be my strong point, and it was already producing on her the effect I desired. I guessed, of course, to what she referred; but not knowing what else to say, and being at the moment on the verge of a conversational syncope, I caught at the nearest monosyllable:

"Why?"

The smiled, oh, so prettily, showing such sweet little rows of pearls, and said:

"Because, as no doubt you know, it's very dangerous indeed for an Englishman to collect his rents about here."

"Why, what do they do?" I asked; for there was a precision in her speech which brought the idea of danger very forcibly before me.

"Oh, you know, Mr. Aldred," she answered, with another smile. "What did they do to poor Mr. Gathers?"

It seemed to me rather odd that she should smile at the recollection of such a melancholy occurrence. But then, I suppose, in Ireland one gets so used to these things.

We had a good deal more conversation; but I confess the fate of Mr. Gathers occupied my thoughts during the whole time. I am always ready to meet my man in fair fight, but to be "potted" from behind a hedge is neither just nor agreeable.

When I rose to take leave, Mr. O'Shindy insisted upon accompanying me home. I begged him not to incommode himself.

"Oh, I shall like the walk," he said; "and besides, there are one or two awkward hedges on your way, and it's getting darkish. My presence will be a protection."

It seemed to me when I heard this speech, uttered in the most matter-of-fact way, that things were getting very ticklish indeed. I was evidently supposed to carry my life in my hand. This might be a highly honorable, but it was also a somewhat tiresome, position. If only my uncle had been with me to aid me with his military experience!

On the whole, I thought it no more than justifiable diplomacy to endeavor to disabuse the mind both of Mr. O'Shindy and of my guide of the idea that I had come to collect my rents; so I turned sharp round on the latter, who was walking some paces behind, and said:

"Who told you, Rory, that I was come to collect my rents?"

"We knows it, yer honor."

"Well, you know quite wrong; such an idea never entered my head."

Rory shook his own in an ominous manner, and said:

"I allus said as how yer honor never would collect them."

The remark had evidently a double meaning. The guide did not believe my assertion, but had, no doubt, knowledge of some conspiracy which would effectually prevent me from carrying out my supposed purpose.

"It is truly a noble peasantry," said Mr. O'Shindy; "but when once they get an idea into their heads it is very difficult to eradicate. And of all ideas, the one they hate most is that of an Englishman collecting rents. That sad accident to Mr. Gathers is a case in point."

"Accident!" I exclaimed. "Was it an accident?"

"I suppose so," he said, "since no one was ever punished for it. What else are you to call it? A man sits behind a hedge for hours, and shoots nobody and nothing—a sufficient presumption that he is not there for shooting purposes. All at once the gun goes off, some one happens most unluckily to be in front of the muzzle, and the result is—an accident. It is most unfortunate."

I must say I found Mr. O'Shindy's conversation the reverse of cheerful. Added to this, it was now almost dark. I think I must have been tired too, for my knees seemed to be giving way beneath me.

At last we reached my abode. I pressed Mr. O'Shindy to enter, but he declined. Before taking leave, however, he drew me a little apart, and said in a whisper:

"If you take your guide with you on your shooting excursions, it might be as well not to let him carry your gun. He isn't very strong, you know, and in a bad part of the bog he might slip, and it might go off in his hands. You understand?"

That horrible marshy climate must have affected me; for, as Mr. O'Shindy said this, I felt a cold sweat stand out on my forehead. Then Mr. O'Shindy added:

"If you should ever want assistance in the night, or anything of that sort, you have only to come to us."

"Yes," I thought, with intense suppressed irony; "that's all. I've only to come to you, in pitch darkness, over a mile and a half of quaking bog, and pursued by a score of bloodthirsty ruffians—that's all."

"And remember we shall always be glad to see you, Mr. Aldred, for the short time that that pleasure may be possible."

Again the marsh ague seized me.

"For the short time that that pleasure may be possible!" I thought. "Confound the old croaker!"

Then Mr. O'Shindy shook hands with me in a cordial if melancholy manner, and went on his homeward way. My first thought was to see that John was safe. He answered my call all right. Then I proceeded to dismiss the guide, paying him liberally, but telling him I should not require his services again for the next few days, by which I meant—never.

"And as to that foolish idea of yours, Rory, that I am come to collect my rents, pray get it out of your head as quickly as you can, and tell my friends about here that it's all a mistake. I've come to improve their cottages and all that."

The wretched man only shook his head gloomily. It was clear he was not convinced. I began really to think that my days were numbered.

That night the wind howled so frightfully that I could not sleep at all, but sat up with John and the four dogs, drinking whisky-punch. I don't mean, of course, that the dogs drank whisky-punch, only that they sat up, or rather lay down, with us.

The next morning I sent John to reconnoitre the hedges in the immediate neighborhood, and then set out for the town, in order to consult the chief of the country constabulary as to the dangers of my position. I arrived safely at my destination, and found the gentleman I sought.

"Well, Mr. Aldred," he said, when I had detailed the circumstances of the case, "there is no doubt that public opinion is very sensitive in these parts on the question of rent. I should not be doing my duty if I did not tell you that you are in a position of some danger."

"Could you give me a constable as body-guard?"

"He would be quite useless. It is nearly as easy to 'pot' two men as one. And the first effect would be to make you still more obnoxious to the local public. Your only course is to try to allay suspicion, and to be very cautious in your movements. Of course, should anything happen to you, you may depend upon it that no effort on my part shall be spared to bring the offenders to justice. The majesty of the law shall, if possible, be vindicated."

It is odd how differently the same question can strike different minds. This was the part of the matter which seemed to possess the chief, if not only, interest for the police official.

"But," I said, "my object in coming to you is to obtain protection during life, not vindication after death."

"Sir," he replied, becoming very sententious, "law is law, and sentiment is sentiment. Your present application is sentiment. Should your fears be realized, then an offense will have been committed—that's law; and we shall know how to act."

On hearing this, I think I should have returned that same evening to England, (for what is the use or glory of being "potted?") but for two things. The one was a very strong desire to see Sophy O'Shindy at least one more; the other an occurrence which took place on my leaving the office of the Police Superintendent.

I was still pondering his words of wisdom, and in consequence paying no attention to what passed around me, when I suddenly felt a violent slap on my left shoulder and heard a hoarse guffaw in the corresponding ear. Looking round indignantly I saw that boisterous fellow, Turner, of Tyndall's Hall, and another Oxford friend.

"What a lark!" cried Turner. "Fancy you being here, Dred. And the talk of the town, too! It's too good!"

"What has the town got to say about me?" I asked rather defiantly.

"Oh, that you're a doomed man. That you live in a little cottage on a moor, and that two hundred Tipperary boys have sworn to have your life. It's excellent! Beats anything I ever read of!"

Again the quotidian ague came over me. Two hundred sworn murderers! With all my courage, what could I hope to do against such a number?

"It may strike you as a very good joke, my dear fellow," I answered at length with solemnity; for really Turner's jesting manner seemed to me sadly out of place; "but it is a very serious matter, I can assure you. In the case of duty I carry my life in my hand."

"No doubt, and you wont carry it long there either, by all accounts. You must be very fond of what you call 'duty,' and I call 'tin,' to risk your life for it."

"A brave man should always be ready to risk it."

"In a good cause."

"And where find a better cause than bringing these misguided tenants to a sense of their duty and teaching them to discharge their obligations?"

"That is, to pay their rents?"

"Exactly," I answered, forgetting for the moment what I had told Mr. O'Shindy and my guide the night before.

The first thought that occurs on meeting an old friend is to offer him hospitality. I had been thinking of this from the moment Turner and his companion had appeared. How nice it would be to have a chat together over some whisky-punch, and how cheerful their presence would make my little cottage! As bachelors, of course, they could put up with a little roughing. I now gave my invitation, couching it in the very warmest terms.

"Much obliged, old boy," answered Turner; "but it's really too dangerous. Might get 'potted' in mistake for you, you know."

"Nonsense!" I said. "It's not so bad as all that."

"I hope not for your sake; but anyhow, I'm too timid. Besides, we have an engagement to dine here to-night. But we'll come and look you up some time, never fear. It's on the straight road from here, ain't it?"

"As straight as you can go along that road there, about four miles, and the name of the estate is Bally-mud-colly."

"All right. You'll see us one of these days. Ta-ta!"

When they were gone I looked round for John, who should have been in attendance. He was nowhere to be seen; but after waiting a few moments I saw him, to my great astonishment, emerge from a neighboring cottage. I was now so dependent upon his good offices among this bloodthirsty population, that I did not care to run any risk of offending him by administering the rebuke he deserved, and only said: "You have some friends here, then?"

"Yes, Sir; I come from these parts."

"The dickens you do!" I exclaimed: "I thought you told me you were an Englishman?"

"So I am, Sir; but my family's settled here."

"No more was said, and I began to think of returning home. All at once a brilliant idea struck me. I would hire a horse and covered carriage for the return journey. It must, at all events, be much more difficult to "pot" a man in a carriage than on foot. No sooner said than done. At the last moment, instead of going straight home, I ordered the driver to take me to Mr. O'Shindy's. I longed to see the fair Sophy once more, and I had a not, I think, altogether unfounded impression that she would not object to see me.

Mr. O'Shindy was out. I had what was practically a *tête-à-tête* with his charming daughter, for her grandmamma fell asleep almost immediately after my arrival, and, though perhaps "soft" in other respects, was decidedly hard as a sleeper. Sophy and I made immense progress. I do not know that I ever got on so well with a lady in so short a time. Her obvious admiration of my courage gave me a moral confidence which rendered me much less embarrassed with her than I usually am with members of her sex. Then, too, hers was a warm, impulsive Celtic nature. I made no secret of my admiration, and she certainly seemed to give me as much encouragement as it becomes a maiden to give.

When I rose to take leave, after a stay of at least an hour, I felt no longer on earth. I seemed walking in the clouds, and, if Mr. O'Shindy could have seen me, he would have been justified in repeating his speech about 'the scorrrn' with which I 'trampled' on his property. Such is the elevating influence of love.

I had myself driven home, leaning well back in the carriage. Having ordered it again for the morrow, I dismissed the driver, and then made John put up the shutters and otherwise arrange the defenses of my residence. By this time the exaltation of love had in some measure subsided, and the sense of the imminent peril in which I lived had come over me once more. I was not alarmed. But I had been warned to be cautious, and I was. I more than ever regretted the absence of my two friends. They were not only cheerful companions, but in case of an attack would have been invaluable auxiliaries.

This thought was just crossing my mind when John made his appearance unsummoned, and, of all mad requests in the world, asked to be permitted to return to the town and spend the evening there. It appeared he had been invited to a wake, and, though not an Irishman himself, he possessed a keen appetite for such Irish amusements as promised a plentiful supply of liquor. In this respect the man was truly cosmopolitan.

Of course I refused his request, and John retired, looking very sulky indeed. I was sorry for him, but what was I to do? Was I to reduce the garrison of a besieged fortress by exactly one-half with a view of effecting only a little diversion? It was clearly contrary to all the rules of war, and unfair to the half that would have to remain.

Not having slept at all the previous night, I own I was dog-tired; so I sent John and the setter to bed, and followed myself with the retriever. I need scarcely add that all the guns, pistols, &c., after being first fired off outside the front door, to scare any lurking enemy, were carefully reloaded for actual use against him, should he present himself.

For a time I slept soundly. Once I heard the retriever growling, but this was so obviously at some noise in John's room—these big men can't help making a row even when they're asleep—that it did not discompose me, and I soon went off again.

How long I slept I do not know. I only know that all at once I was awakened by a yell which made me start up in bed in horror. At the same instant all the four dogs began barking furiously.

I must own that, in spite of my courage, my heart beat with a violence which seemed likely to batter down my chest. There could be no doubt that my hour was come. My two hundred sworn enemies had encompassed the house, and nothing remained for me but to sell my life as dearly as possible.

The horrible yell was repeated. It seemed to proceed from many throats, and from the front of the house. It was to my mind a singular proof of the dimensions to which lawlessness had attained in Ireland that these murderers should attempt no concealment, but burst out in yells which elsewhere would have roused the country.

For one awful instant I remained in bed, grasping the bed-clothes with a firm, indomitable hand. Then, light as a fawn, I leaped out of bed with such far-reaching agility that I lighted, without intending it, on my retriever, who at once changed his bark into a howl of agony. I felt that it was above all things necessary that John should be aroused. I knew how soundly he slept, and the ruffians might murder him in his sleep.

I rushed into his room. I flew to his bed. It was empty, with the exceptien that the setter was standing upon it and barking furiously.

Where was John? A horrible misgiving crossed my mind. What if he were leagued with my enemies? The door leading to the outside staircase was open. I gently closed and bolted it, and considered what to do next.

The whole time there was the sound of hoarse voices, mingled with occasional yells in front of the house. Amid oaths and execrations I caught my own name. Should I open to the ruffians, and, falling on my knees, entreat forgiveness for having offended them by my presence, at the same time offering to sign a bond—it would not have cost me much self-denial—never to return to Ireland? No; it was too dangerous. In their infuriated state they would not, I felt sure, listen to any explanation or engagement. Or should I commence "potting" them from the window? I had two guns, a rifle, and a couple of revolvers ready loaded. But these would only account for, at the outside, a dozen of my foes, and their slaughter would naturally increase the fury of the other one hundred and eighty-eight. So this plan was also rejected.

What if, after all, it were possible to escape? The sounds proceeded from the front of the house. The stone staircase led down to the back, where there was a little garden inclosed in walls. I might, perhaps, flee through this garden, make good my escape to the bog, and follow the path to Mr. O'Shindy's house. The night was not absolutely dark. With luck I might find my way.

This seemed my only chance. Stealthily opening the door, and giving the retriever and setter a kick to divide between them and keep them from following, I cautiously descended the steps. I gained the garden unperceived. With the speed of a wild Indian I had traversed it. I was already on the bog with the house between me and my enemies. I had the good luck to find the firm road. I fled along it with the swiftness, if not the grace, of a gazelle. At first I thought I heard sounds as of people in pursuit. It may have been fancy, but it served to make me redouble my pace. In an incredibly short time I had gained the mansion of the O'Shindies. I snatched at the bell and rang it with a force which broke the wire. At the same moment I became aware of Mr. O'Shindy's watch-dog within a yard of my heels.

An instant before, I had been utterly out of breath, but I now found enough to murmur an appeal *ad misericordiam* to this stern janitor.

"Poor old boy, then—was a good dog," I said in my sweetest accents.

But Tozer was not to be taken in by such cheap blandishments. He knew he had a duty to perform, and prepared to perform it. Showing his teeth in the most formidable manner, he drew yet nearer, and gave a preliminary sniff of investigation. I had no strength to do battle with him. For the first time, too, I became aware at the extreme lightness of my attire. I had fled from the scene of murder in the solitary garment sacred to Somnus. This had been an advantage during my rapid flight, but was the reverse in the proximity of a bull-dog.

I huddled myself close against the door, still pouring forth entreaties and cajolings to the inexorable Tozer. Perhaps he was contented with having thus morally pinned me, or was embarrassed by the plethora of possibilities which my lack of clothing afforded him. All I know is, that he had not yet fixed his teeth in my flesh when the front door was so suddenly opened that I fell flat on my face into the entrance-hall. There was a general shriek at my apparition. A strong hand seized me on the instant and raised me to my feet. It was Mr. O'Shindy, who, with great presence of mind, thus did his best to relieve the awkwardness of my position. On recovering my erect posture, I cast a furtive glance around. If I had always blushed at the presence of ladies, my feelings may be imagined, perhaps, but never described, as I now found myself in my ingenuous dishabille before Mr. O'Shindy's assembled household. An instant later, and there was a general stampede on the part of the ladies. Only Mr. O'Shindy, his two men-servants, and the pertinacious Tozer, who had conceived it his duty to follow me into the hall, remained.

At first I could only gasp: "They are at the cottage."

"Who?" asked Mr. O'Shindy sternly.

"The murderers!"

"Oh," said Mr. O'Shindy, more graciously, "I knew they'd come before long; but I didn't fancy it would have been quite so soon. How did you escape?"

I told him. I painted in vivid colors the horrible scene through which I had so lately passed. I described—from imagination—the numbers, the looks, the weapons of my assailants.

"Well," said Mr. O'Shindy, "you had better stay with us for the rest of the night. I will lend you some clothes, and to-morrow you can return to the cottage, and make what investigations you judge best."

Again I went to bed, but, as may be well imagined, not to sleep. The next morning I asked to be allowed to have breakfast in my own room, being really too bashful to face the ladies again so soon after my unceremonious interview in the night. Then Mr. O'Shindy proposed that I should go down with him to the cottage.

"The danger is over for the present," he said; "and I dare say you will find everything untouched. It is *you* they want, not your property."

I inwardly resolved that I should be wanting in that part of Ireland for the rest of my natural life, but I said nothing.

We drew near to the house. To the great astonishment of Mr. O'Shindy and myself, the ruffians seemed still in possession of it. The windows were open, as the sound as of men engaged in a carouse reached our ears.

"It is very singular," said Mr. O'Shindy. "Let us peep in."

I had no desire to peep; but Mr. O'Shindy assured me so positively that, whoever the ruffians might be, I was perfectly safe in his company, that at last I consented to follow him at some distance. From behind a holly-bush we peeped into my reception-room.

There, sure enough, were four figures, two with their backs to us. They were drinking my whisky and talking loudly and incoherently. Their aspect was altogether so forbidding that I was about to retire as noiselessly as possible, when one of the men nearest the window turned suddenly round. It was Charley Turner!

In an instant, in his mad way, he was through the window, and had seized me and dragged me into the room. Mr. O'Shindy followed.

"You see we've kept our promise," shouted Turner. "We've come to see you, and brought a couple of fellows with us."

"I wish you'd come earlier," I said; "you might have been invaluable."

"Well, it was about as early as any one could come," answered Turner, grinning. "It was just one in the morning."

Mr. O'Shindy looked at me.

"Why," he said, "that must have been just after the attack."

"What attack?" cried Turner. "You don't mean to say you've had two attacks in one night? I'm sure we attacked you enough. First we yelled and shouted, and when that wouldn't do, we just broke down your oak—privilege of old chums, you know—and made ourselves at home. But where have you been?"

What I should have said had I been alone, I don't know; and I ought to be thankful that the presence of Mr. O'Shindy saved me from the temptation to put in practice all I had learnt at Oxford about the use and the expedience of "the economy."

The little that remains to be told is so painful, that the more it is condensed the better. Turner and his friend—and I must say it gives me some slight satisfaction to be able to take this revenge upon them—had got so exuberant at the dinner to which they went after seeing me, that nothing would content them but to drag their host and another guest out to my abode at one o'clock in the morning. "It will be a little surprise for him in his loneliness," Turner had said. And so it proved. I still maintain, however, and always shall, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the line I took was the only one consistent with a proper regard for the sanctity of human life, especially your own.

As to John, it seems that, not having succeeded in obtaining my permission to attend the wake, he went without it—*quocunque modo rem*—thus leaving me defenceless. I dismissed him the instant I got back to a country where I thought it safe to do so.

I did not stay more than a few hours longer at Bally-mud-colly. If I had had any wish to see Miss O'Shindy again, this would not have survived the new light thrown on my night's adventures, and the discovery which I now made—that Charley Turner, who had already formed the acquaintance of her and her father in Dublin, was on his way to pay them a fortnight's visit. About three weeks later, I saw their marriage in the papers. May they be happy! I don't much care for Charley Turner now, and certainly shall not accept his invitation to visit him.

My uncle was naturally very indignant at the abortive result of my mission.

"If I had gone," he said, "the result would have been very different."

"It is not yet too late, uncle," I answered; "the cottage, and all the rents you can get out of the estate, are at your service."

He said he would think of it; but the thought in this case seems to be of the most sluggish description, for it has not yet ripened into any decision. I see very little of him now.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

CHINESE POTTERY.—In China the potter's is a very ancient art. The date of the first fabrication of pottery is lost in the distant mists of early Chinese history; the native chronologists themselves are not too skeptical to assign it to about the year 2698 before the Christian era; the discovery of true porcelain as fixed by them, having taken place under the Hau dynasty, between 185 B. C. and 88 A. D. Without drawing so largely as this upon his credulity, the reader must yet believe that wares corresponding in texture and appearance to our glazed stone-wares and *faiences* were made by them many long centuries before they were dreamed of in Europe. The Chinese had early made one important discovery which they long kept to themselves, and which relieved them of a great many of the difficulties which in our ignorance of it were incidental to our making of glazes. They had found a material which combined in itself silex, an alkali, and alumina; in fact, a substance which contained in itself all that goes to make a glaze. This was the variety of felspar which mineralogists call orthoglaze—a hard gray stone, known to the Chinese as petuntze. This rock is occasionally found, as geologists term it, degraded, or decomposed; in other words, reduced by the action of the atmosphere to powder. The rain falls on it in this state and makes it into clay, and in doing so washes from it all that water will melt; that is, deprives it of its alkali. In this state it is the famous kaolin of the Chinese, the possession of which has enabled them to make the semi-transparent pottery which we call china or porcelain. The kaolin is a pure white clay, absolutely infusible by heat; being mixed with the before-named *petuntze* ground to powder, the addition of potash thereby obtained renders it slightly fusible—slightly disposed, that is, to run into glass when fired. It stops short of this point, and yet it is far more vitreous than the common clay pottery we have hitherto been dealing with. It is precisely in that intermediate condition between glass and earthenware which we know as porcelain. The appearance of this beautiful ware, vying in tender coloring with the petals of flowers, its painted surface elaborate as the wings of butterflies, its substance delicate as the thinnest shell, and with the translucency of pearls and opals, was the death-blow to the coarser wares of Europe. The first specimens of true porcelain were imported at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and fetched enormous prices; and the decadence of the various Renaissance wares dates from the time when the markets of Europe began to be flooded with Oriental China ware.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

RELIGIOUS FAITH IN SPAIN.—The decay of religious faith is shown by conversation in the social circles in Spain, especially among the more ardent of the Republic. There are three different names by which Republican Spain of the present day, in the districts from which this article is dated, calls her sons, namely: *Ateos; Indiferentes;* and *libres pensadores;* that is, Atheists; those indifferent to religion at all, or undecided; and free-thinkers. These are terms of daily use among us. A man, however, would never say of himself, "I am an *Ateo*," although he might (and very frequently does) apply that "word without hope" to his friend's state of mind. The "El Credo" of the *Ateo* is something of this nature—a credo, if it can be called a credo at all, which has come into this country, with freedom of French literature. A man reads little, prays little, thinks a good deal, and observes a good deal. He comes to the conclusion that to sin is according to nature, (*muy natural,*) and therefore that He who has proclaimed that to sin is worthy of blame, and shall be punished, cannot be the author of nature; for he reasons: "Why did God make it natural to me to sin, and yet say, 'I will punish you if you sin?'" He goes further. He says: "I see nature; I feel her power; I know in many things she is right. I do not see God; I do not feel His power. I see the poor oppressed; I see sin triumphant; I see the Church proclaim things in His name, as celibacy, clearly against nature. Nature exists, as I can prove; I cannot prove that God exists; therefore, I believe that nature is God; for nature is stronger than anything." Such is the *Credo*, such the profession of hundreds of men of this belief, if it can be called a belief. They are sometimes known by the name of *Materialistas*, although this term implies something still more faithless. For instance, a *Materialista* would say, if his fellow-creature showed any deep penitence, any deep religious melancholy, "Oh! it is the work of nature; bodily illness is diseasing his mind." Some of the coarser forms would go even further; but of these it is not needful to speak. The position of the *Indiferente* is less defined, and more common. It is a state of heart and mind, this indifferentism, which from many different causes does not care at all for religion, or feel its power; and yet would, and does, saunter into church on the proper days, and listen to the music, and to the sermon, if at all a striking one. Here is one reason, which incidentally I may be pardoned for introducing, why the clergy of Spain have so completely lost their hold on the minds of men—their sermons never strike home, never fairly meet a doubt, seldom inculcate the moral teaching of Christ. An Indiferente often becomes indifferent from long continuance in sin, or prayerless; still more often from utter indecision of character. He is a man who reads, cursorily, the religious literature of France, of what is here designated the French Liberal School. He commences with a book read by all the educated Spaniards—*Vie de Jésus, par Ernst Renan,* or *Les Apôtres,* by the same author. Doubts are instilled into his mind—a mind in all probability of very barren soil before; the weeds grow up and flourish. He has no one to advise him; he does not go deeply into the subject; he is too careless and too pusillanimous, and has too much love for his wife's feelings and respect for his church to throw off the mask and openly say, "I do not hold the old El Credo;" so he goes on, and is called, and truly, one of the Indiferentes. Thousands are in this state of mind; like the disciples of the Brahmo-Somaj, they are going about seeking rest and finding none. The third class of unorthodox Spaniard is, perhaps, the most common—the man who does not hesitate to call himself one of *los libres pensadores,* "the free-thinkers." This term in England is usually applied to one who has cast off much or all of his faith in God. Here, however, the term has no such meaning. It simply means one who chooses to think for himself, and embrace that creed which he believes best for his temporal and eternal welfare. Thousands of the educated sons of Republican Spain would think it no discredit to themselves or others to say, "I am a free-thinker," or, "He belongs to the free-thinkers," because the term, in Spain, conveys no idea at all of disbelief in a personal God and Father of us all; it simply denotes, what is called in England, Broad Churchism. And men say, truly enough, there is more religion where there is life, thought, inquiry, restlessness, than in the torpor of indifferentism, or the dead slumber of one who is too careless about religion to take any pains about it, and therefore gives a careless acquiescence to statements and doctrines about the truth of which he has taken no pains to inquire—the "belief" of one who has never *dis*believed, simply because he has never really believed at all. This class of *libres pensadores* is composed chiefly of educated Republicans. This freedom of educated thought, which came in with the Republic—a sort of fierce reaction after the tight curb of Roman Catholicism in the Queen's time—is the tpyo, or type, of the modern statesman, orator, literary man of Spain. Although none of the three classes here alluded to are, strictly speaking, confined to the Republican ranks, yet they chiefly exist among the Republicans.—*MacMillan's Magazine.*

THE PRINCE PRINTERS OF ITALY.—But Aldo Manuzio was more especially bound to express his sense of obligation to Alberto Pio, for, together with his uncle, Pico della Mirandola, this Prince had formed a design which may well entitle them to be called the "Prince Printers of Italy." Their scheme was to publish an entire set of new and correct editions of Latin and Greek authors, in order the better to promote the study of the two languages. The greatest printer of the age, Aldo Manuzio, was chosen to execute their project, which Erasmus, in his *Proverbs,* afterward printed by Aldo, rightly terms one of princely magnificence; for it included the restoration of literature fast falling to decay; the disinterment of that which had lain concealed for ages; the supply of what was deficient; the correction, by careful comparison, of manuscripts which appeared erroneous. For this purpose Alberto Pio, although, according to Rénouard, he was then only twelve years old, and his uncle, Pico della Mirandola, wished to set up a magnificent printing-press in Carpi for Aldo Manuzio, giving him absolute possession of one of his castles in which to carry on the work, and even as a further mark of honor investing him with the government of a part of his territory. An academy of arts and sciences was to be included in the scheme, in order that these might flourish in his dominions, and Carpi be the centre whence the Aldine editions should emanate. Unhappily, so splendid a design was frustrated by the political disturbances already alluded to, and Aldo had to betake himself to Venice, where he set up, in 1488, his famous printing-press, the cost of which was defrayed by the two princes, Alberto Pio and Pico della Mirandola, who by no means abandoned that part of the project because they could not have the glory of executing it in their own dominions. On the contrary, they gave large sums of money for this purpose, and throughout the various vicissitudes of the life of Aldo these two princes, despite their own political troubles, continued to befriend him. The printing-press thus established at Venice had a marvelous success. Before twenty years elapsed there was scarcely a Greek or Latin author whose works had not issued from it in one of those beautiful editions now so rare and so eagerly coveted. The full merit of these editions can only be rightly appreciated when we consider that the manuscripts from which they were printed were often imperfect, mutilated, and half effaced—the copies of the same author not always agreeing together, and demanding as much patience, wisdom, and sagacity on the part of the critic as manual dexterity on the part of the printer. Hitherto books had been usually printed in folio, but Manuzio was first inspired with the idea of publishing them in a smaller and more convenient form. In order to compress the contents of these folios into the 8vo size which he invented, and which has since become so common a form of volume, he caused to be engraved that peculiar kind of type, which for a long time bore the name of "Aldine Type," and which we now term "Italic." It was originally copied from the handwriting of Petrarch in the manuscript of the "Canzoniere," and the characters to which Aldo owes so much of his fame, and which may justly claim our admiration for the grace and taste of their forms, are supposed, with good reason, to have been cut by no less a hand than that of the great artist Francesco Raibolini, or "Il Francia." From the beginning of the invention of printing, the types were for the most part engraved by either goldsmiths, coiners, or engravers of some kind or another, and the chief masters in the art were always chosen for this purpose. It is well-known that "Francia" was unrivaled in his goldsmith work; that the medals and money stamped with coins of his engraving were equal to those of the famous "Caradosso" of Milan, and that when employed to paint the altar-piece of the Bentivogli Chapel, he signed his work "Franciscus Francia, Aurifex," as if to denote that he was by profession a goldsmith, and not an artist. The first time that this type was employed was in the edition of Virgil published by Aldo in 1501, and he is careful to acknowledge his obligation to the great artist in the following inscription:

"In Grammatoglyptæ Laudem
Qui graiis dedit Aldus, in latinis
Dat nunc Grammata scalpta dædaleis
Francisci manibus Bononiensis."

It is only much to be lamented that Aldo did not continue to act in accordance with this acknowledgment. Far from doing so, he obtained from the Government of Venice a monopoly for the use of these types during a period of ten years, and three successive Popes—Alexander VI., Julius II., and Leo X.—labored to secure Aldo this monopoly, while it was forbidden to Francia to cut types for any one else, and to all, save Aldo, was their use forbidden. In all the history of monopolies and privileges one more odious than this could hardly be found. Even admitting, as it is commonly urged, that Aldo first invented the characters to which he gave his name, the mere fact of their having been executed by another hand ought to have restrained him from demanding, and the Government from according, so unjust and so exclusive a monopoly. In the rare and beautiful edition of *Petrarch,* which Francia published at Bologna, where he set up his printing-press after his separation from Aldo, is to be found, on the title-page, his lament that he had lost both the glory and the profit which he would have derived from the characters cut by his own hand, had not both fallen to the share of Aldo Manuzio. The rival printers of Soncino, near Cremona, who first printed the Hebrew characters, and who, although they afterward set up their printing-presses throughout Italy, always preserved the name of their native town till it became a family name, declared also, without hesitation, that Aldo had usurped from Francesco da Bologna the honor of the invention and the design of the running characters. They further added that no one was to be compared with Francia for skill in engraving, not only Latin and Greek, but also Hebrew characters.—*MacMillan's Magazine.*

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for debate on the Tax bills, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the Chair as Speaker pro tem., and was addressed by Mr. Wood, of New-York, member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. WOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wood said—In arising to address the House upon this bill I am not unmindful of the example set me by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He has chosen to select this as the occasion to discuss the general wants of the Treasury, and the proper course which, in his judgment, should be pursued in order to create a more approximate equality between the receipts and disbursements. He has thus chosen to give this discussion a broader scope than is comprehended in the question immediately before us, and in this regard I shall attempt to follow him. For the purpose of presenting in a few words what were the substantial points of that gentleman's speech, I group them as follows:

First—The present and prospective resources of the Government.

Second—Means to provide for the alleged deficiency.

Third—A reference to the past extravagance, in order to warn Congress and the Administration from like errors.

These, I believe, comprehend the leading points of this speech, to which I propose to say a few words in reply. Let me premise by calling attention to the analogy between the American House of Representatives and the English House of Commons. Our legislative system, as is well known, was founded on that of England. In England the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the chief officer of the Treasury, sits in the House of Commons to explain and defend the management of his portfolio; while with us that officer, the Secretary of the Treasury, is represented by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Therefore when that gentleman was here to inform the House upon these questions, he must be accepted as the mouth-piece of the Government itself. When he counsels we should heed, and when he castigates we should take admonition. But to him to whom much is given much will be required, and if he in turn shall be held responsible for many of the evils of which he complains, I am sure he will not object. Nor would I impose upon him any undivided responsibility. He and the Administration of Gen. Grant are the representatives of that party—the Republican Party of the country—and it is that party, more than the able Chairman, through the aid and support of its members in Congress, that has accomplished the unjustifiable measure to which he has referred, and which he has so justly and severely criticised.

Now a word as to the gentleman's figures. That part of his speech which is devoted to an exposé of the condition of the public Treasury I am bound to assume is strictly accurate. What he says in detail of the receipts and expenditures during the present fiscal year cannot be questioned. Taking the total amount of appropriations asked for for the next fiscal year as the probable amount that will be allowed, he proceeds to state what, in his judgment, and that of the Treasury Department, will be the probable deficiency under existing laws. He tells us that there will be a probable balance in the Treasury at the close of the year of $20,302,385, as against $60,000,000, with which the Government began the year, and further he goes on to show that even this small balance of $20,000,000 will probably be drawn against for other liabilities, making about $7,600,000, and finally he concludes that we cannot possibly expect a larger balance at the close of the year than about $10,000,000. When asked by a gentleman from Ohio whether in this estimate he had included anything in reference to the $44,000,000 reserves, he said that he had not; that this calculation was made without reference to those reserves, which implies clearly that it is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to return to the reserves that proportion of the amount which has been already drawn from it to meet pressing liabilities within the last few months. Now, it will be remembered that, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he had on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year $99,462,028 50, and the receipts for the first quarter were $84,104,310 55, but the estimates for the remainder of the year were $197,100,000, making a total available income from all sources for the year of $370,666,330 55.

This large aggregate increase, it would seem, has been totally exhausted, together with about $25,000,000 more taken from the reserves, making a total of over $306,000,000, although the fiscal year does not expire until the 1st day of July next, and, therefore, is only about two-thirds exhausted. This is, in a few words, the footing up of the figures, as presented by the Chairman, as to the present and prospective condition of the finances of the Government for the present fiscal year. But the Chairman, while properly denouncing extravagance, is as deficient in his remedy as the Government has been in creating the disease. After presenting his figures, he proceeds to tell us of the remedy. He says there are but three ways: First, by borrowing; second, by taxation; and third, by retrenchment. He discards the two former of these, and throws himself entirely upon economy and retrenchment as the only mode of extrication from the difficulty. But that gentleman appears not to see that all his propositions for economy and retrenchment apply as to what shall take place after the present fiscal year, and not during it. But the deficiencies in the Treasury are now pressing and immediate. Therefore I regret that the gentleman has not presented to us some practical proposition to meet the danger of bankruptcy now staring us in the face. I concur with him that the people will bear no further taxation. It is already too onerous for the industries of the country to bear. Nor am I in favor of adding one dollar to the permanent debt. I therefore see no mode of relief except in the direction of a curtailment of expenditures. My proposition is that all of the balances unexpended of the appropriations of last year shall be withheld, only those that are absolutely necessary, until after the expiration of the fiscal year, or until the resources of the Treasury from legitimate sources will enable the Government to meet them. In my judgment our receipts from imports will be larger than the Chairman and Secretary appear to anticipate. But had the policy of the Government been judicious the Treasury would not have been in its present condition, notwithstanding the falling off in revenue. If the whole of the receipts for these last seven years had been devoted to its legitimate purpose we could have been in no such distraint as now. What has been the policy? The readiness of the people to bear taxes has invited extravagance and profligacy here. As they responded to the calls of the Treasury so have the Government and Congress been encouraged to pursue a system of lavish expenditure, and the creation of a large retinue of unnecessary officials, until to-day the aggregate civil list of the United States comprehends a larger number of persons than is employed by Germany, France, and England put together. I present a table gathered from the several Blue Books, which conclusively prove this. Indeed, a general extravagance and waste pervades each of the executive departments. The Chairman, Mr. Dawes, has referred to some of these, but only to a few. I have followed the line of investigation which he but began, and present a series of tables carefully gathered from official sources which show and prove this:

Comparative statement of the expenditures in the several branches of the public service named from 1868 to 1873, inclusive, from official sources:

	1868.	1873.
Indians	$3,988,353	$7,951,704
Coast service	455,760	852,828
Survey Public Lands	373,252	1,128,060
Surveyor General's Office	95,209	414,135
Judiciary	723,378	3,826,131
Sub-Treasury	260,113	493,661
Total	$5,896,005	$14,666,519

I shall not stop to comment on the remarkable and unanswerable array of facts presented in these figures. These do not comprise all the wrong that the people have a right to complain of.

Within the last nine years our mines have produced about $640,000,000. Out of this we have coined but $244,351,395 in gold and $25,787,331 in silver, a total of $270,138,726. Thus it will be seen that but little more than forty-two per cent. of the whole have been coined, and the balances have been made into bars and sent to Europe. In addition we have received in coin during that period, into the Treasury for duties on imports, &c., $1,590,124,286. Now, notwithstanding the receipt of so much precious metal into the Treasury, we have still maintained and increased the paper money circulation. The policy of the Administration in paying off the large proportion of our public debt with these receipts had for its object self-glorification. The panic of last Fall, and the strain that has been made upon the public Treasury within six months, producing national dishonor, have all been the result of this policy.

Three months after the commencement of the present Administration, on the 4th of March, 1869, the then Secretary of the Treasury found himself in possession of a surplus balance, over and above the preceding year's receipts and expenditures, of $49,000,000, of which $45,000,000 had been accumulated within three months. These large sums of cash in hand should have been held sacred as a foundation for the redemption of the legal tenders upon which to begin resumption. Instead of doing this he inaugurated a system of a redemption of the bonded debt, not due, while entirely neglecting the legal-tender debt, past due, and insisted upon continuing the ruinous war taxation for the purpose of extending this policy. He bought $41,000,000 of bonds the first year, upon which he paid a premium of $8,322,791, thus paying a bonus for the privilege of paying the funded obligations having eighteen years to mature. According to the Treasury statement, issued the 1st of March, 1874, there was purchased $323,253,800 of bonds between April, 1869, and Sept. 25, 1873, upon which was paid a premium of $39,758,532 71. If this had not been done there would now be nearly $50,000,000 in the Treasury with which to meet the present deficiency and save the country from the impending necessity of increasing the public debt or imposing more taxation. It is difficult to find words to sufficiently express proper condemnation of such a suicidal policy. [illegible]

advantage from it, some part of the burden, and not endure it all ourselves. Therefore, I would not pay another dollar of the debt arising out of it until we have returned to specie payment and materially lessened the existing taxation. If, when that is done, the remainder can be advantageously appropriated to lessening the bonded debt, I am quite willing to do so.

Public attention has recently been called to the subject of moieties. There is no other country that pays its leading Custom-house officials anything like as much as we do. The regular compensation of the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of the Port of New York, not including seizures or other perquisites, may be fairly stated at $50,000 a year each. The duties devolved upon these officials are mostly performed by subordinates. A leave of absence for six months could be given to either of them without any detriment to the public service. Indeed, it is quite practicable and consistent with the public good to comprehend the duties of the three into one. Until recently we paid the President of the United States but $25,000 a year, and I can see no reason why a Custom-house official, with little responsibility and no labor, should be paid nearly as much. They are each allowed one-sixth of all seizures, fines, and penalties derived from goods attempted to be imported in disregard of the duties imposed by law. While it is true that this feature of the revenue law is not of recent introduction, yet it is equally true that it has never before been carried to the extent to which it has been under this Administration. The events of the last two years in New-York and Boston prove one of two things, either that our revenue laws, and the mode of collecting the revenue are radically defective and should be amended or repealed, or that the Government has placed men to administer those laws who are a disgrace to the country.

It is well understood that this question in no way involves the tariff, though it may emanate from it. It is immaterial for the purposes of its consideration whether the duties on imports are high or low. The evils of which we complain are in the collection laws, and in their execution by officials and agents subordinate to the Treasury Department. Nor is it necessary to make imputations against any political party. In my experience I have found that bad laws and bad men are evils for which no party should be held responsible.

The system of allowing moieties to informers and spies is not a new thing in this country. It has existed as long as the Government itself. It was incorporated into the second Tariff act, enacted March 2, 1799, after the organization of the Government. At that time there was good reason for its adoption. The evasion of the revenue laws was confined exclusively to smuggling. The undervaluation of invoices and the more modern tricks at deception had not been thought of. Hence there was good reason for the allowance of a liberal perquisite to those who underwent the hazard and experienced the danger and difficulties of seizing smuggled goods. This law, drawn by Alexander Hamilton, originated in this country the system of moieties which has existed ever since. The subsequent laws of 1863 and 1867 have but aggravated the difficulty, without aiding the revenue. The law of 1867 changed the moieties allowed and provided for the seizure of books and papers. The history of this law of 1867 is that one week before the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March, 1867, such a bill had not been introduced into either House. It made its first appearance in the Senate on the 25th of February, 1867, and rushed through the House, as it passed the Senate at midnight of Sunday, March 3. It passed the House at its expiring moments, with two minutes' debate. By this law the provisions of several preceding acts intended for the protection of an honest importer were repealed and most extraordinary powers conferred upon the Collector and his subordinates in the prosecution of importers, in the collection of fines and penalties. The Collector is made the judge as to the intent of the importer in all cases of seizure, although he is at the same time an interested party in the confiscation of goods alleged to be undervalued.

Again, the informers who get such a large proportion of the penalties and forfeitures, bribe a merchant's clerk to betray the secrets of his books and papers, and, indeed, as has been alleged, to make, himself, errors in the accounts, upon which evidence of frauds are proven and the merchant made to disgorge under fear of moral or, it may be, pecuniary ruin. If, however, the merchant, conscious of innocence, determines to resist this outrage, and his conscience acquits him of any attempt to commit fraud, he seeks legal advice; he is willing to test the case in court, and so informs his counsel. He is warned, however, that the court itself is made the judge of the intent. The enormous sums received by those who have been clothed with official authority by the Treasury Department as spies and informers, is proof of a defect in the law as well as in its administration. It certainly cannot be necessary in this free Government that a system so antagonistic to our institutions should exist. Where the inducements are so great for men to prey upon each other it is expecting too much of them to be withheld by any merely moral considerations. Clothed with the power of the Government and incited by avarice, that class of men who may be called professional spies and informers are not restrained by any considerations whatever. The enlightened Governments of Europe have long since abandoned this mode of securing revenue. In these days of progress, intelligence, and high moral principles, this country, of all others, should make haste to rid itself of evils of this character. Public opinion will not long endure it. When the General Appropriation bill was before Congress in the Spring of 1870, the House disagreeing upon some of its provisions, conferees were appointed, and an effort was made to insert as an amendment the provision authorizing the appointment of these persons, but it failed. Subsequently other conferees were appointed under the same bill, when a Senator from South Carolina, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, succeeded in getting it adopted. The bill became a law on the 8th of May, 1872. In June of the same year, a subsequent bill authorized an appropriation of $100,000 to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, and $80,000 in addition was given for the same purpose in the regular appropriation bill. Thus, $180,000 was placed at the disposal of the Secretary, besides the power of making special arrangements with the three persons now employed under the Sanborn contracts. These large sums of money thus appropriated, and the power conferred upon these three irresponsible persons, it will be seen, were all placed outside of the bureau for the collection of internal revenue. In that office properly belonged everything appertaining to this branch of the public service; yet, for some mysterious object, the head of that department was not only deprived of all power, but of all knowledge of what was going on through this secret agency. Under these contracts the grossest outrages have been committed upon private rights. The same species of intimidation and oppression adopted by all Custom-house officials and their spies and informers have been adopted, and large sums have been collected, one-half of which have gone into the pockets of these persons. It will thus be seen that the authority really conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury has been abused. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that in his judgment not one dollar has been covered into the Treasury from these sources that could not have been as well collected by the regular officers of his bureau, without any cost whatever for so doing; that he is already clothed with ample power to have recovered every dollar really belonging to the Government, and therefore, that the creation of this authority, outside and independent of him, has, while it has brought nothing in that would not have otherwise come, considerably hindered and embarrassed his own agents in the discharge of their official duties. Upon my motion the Committee of Ways and Means have unanimously agreed to report a bill to repeal that section of the law to which I have referred, which authorized the Secretary to make these appointments. When that bill is before the House for discussion I shall have something more to say upon this subject.

In the Department of the Interior a struggle for the sole control of the Indian question is manifested. The President, a military commander, has allowed himself to be bamboozled by the head of that department, and some other sickly philanthropists, who desire to serve the Lord and the devil at the same time by affecting the "moral suasion" dodge in treating with the Indians. Finding the freedman as a source of profit and philanthropy no longer available, these people have essayed to use the poor Indian for like purposes. So the Peace Commission was instituted, and Gen. O. O. Howard, that eminent soldier, Christian, and statesman, was selected to do up the moral suasion business. The financial details of this effort at Christianizing the barbarians have not as yet been furnished. This must be left to a Democratic Congress, because it is not at all likely that after the exhibit of the Freedman's Bureau under the same Administration, we shall be allowed to look into the precise cost in dollars and cents of the conversion of Indians to the true faith, and to know the result both in dollars and salvation.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus briefly presented some of the errors for which the Republican Party is responsible. In conclusion, I present a series of allegations implicating this party. I defy contradictions as to the accuracy and truth of every one of them:

First—Through the Government of its creation it has maintained a large standing army, at great expense, during a time of peace.

Second—It has issued and continued a depreciated irredeemable paper currency called legal tenders, without taking one step toward redemption.

Third—It has usurped by force the State authority in several States, producing anarchy and despotism, and repudiation of their moneyed obligations.

Fourth—It has increased the civil list from 44,500 persons in 1860, to 86,660 persons in 1873.

Fifth—It has instituted a system of espionage and oppression in the execution of the Revenue laws which has resulted in enriching Custom-house and other officials without aiding the public Treasury.

Sixth—It has created and maintained direct taxation which, until its advent to power, has been unknown in this country since the close of the American Revolution.

Seventh—It has stealthily absorbed the whole governmental power of the country at the Federal capital until all State interests are made subservient and dependent upon its will.

Eighth—It has driven from circulation gold and silver, the only constitutional medium, and notwithstanding its large receipts in coin from Customs duties and mines, does nothing toward its restoration.

Ninth—In disregard of the policy adopted by other leading nations, it has permitted the export to foreign countries of about $1,000,000,000 of the precious metals, instead of retaining it here for its necessities and the restoration of a sound currency.

Tenth—It has increased the salaries of all officials, including that of the President, which it still maintains, though industries are oppressed and poverty goes starving through our streets.

Eleventh—It has maintained a protective tariff in the interest of a class, to the detriment of the whole people.

Twelfth—It has, since 1862, anticipated the public [illegible] for the privilege of doing so, although the immediate obligations of the Government were dishonored and the Treasury is now exhausted.

Thirteenth—It has inaugurated a fatal policy in its treatment of the Indians—part peace and part war—by dealing out moral suasion to the most warlike and certain death to the most peaceful, thus adding to the difficulties and expenses of a proper settlement of this serious question.

Fourteenth—To divert public attention from the extent of the profligacy and extravagance of its horde of officials, it pretends the establishment of a rule of civil service reform, which it applies altogether to a few clerks in Washington, where there are no votes to be had, but ignores elsewhere, where party services as a reward for office is required.

Fifteenth—It has diffused erroneous ideas of the nature of our Government to the youthful and uninformed, and taught by example a general looseness of public and private morality, which tends to subvert the permanency of our institutions and loosen the foundation stones of social order and public well being.

DEBATE ON THE DEPOSIT OF THE NAVY FUND.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, another member of the Ways and Means Committee, criticised the course of the Secretary of the Treasury, and ridiculed him for the panic he had got into about the finances. He (Beck) thought that there was no occasion for that panic, and he had no hesitation in avowing that he would never vote in the present condition of things, either to increase taxation or to add to the interest-bearing debt of the country. The Secretary had seen fit, in palpable violation of law, to issue twenty-five of the forty-four millions which he facetiously called "reserve." He (Beck) intended to insist that that act should be legalized, but he would not hide the fact that the issue was illegal. He quoted from a New-York paper a statement in reference to the deposit of the naval fund with the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in London, and to the taking of a lot of railroad iron as security.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, remarked that not a dollar of the money for the pay of the navy had been lost, or in danger of being lost, and that the Secretary of the Navy had never put the money anywhere without the amplest security.

Mr. Beck—Was not railroad iron taken as security from that house?

Mr. Hale—Never on account of any apprehension of danger.

Mr. Beck—Was it taken at all?

Mr. Hale—I do not know; but I know that the Secretary of the Navy never deposits money without the amplest security. Does the gentleman complain that the Secretary did take security?

Mr. Beck—What I do complain of is that he drew out of the Treasury over five out of his six and a quarter millions, and put it in a dangerous place, and that he has had to take security from firms that were supposed to be insolvent, and which the creditors of these firms are now asking for. I have warrant for saying that the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. was believed to be in failing circumstances for weeks after September last, and I have warrant for saying that the Government money was taken by this Administration away from the old house of the Baring's, who had served the country well from the foundation of the Government, and given to political partizans, such as Henry Clews & Co., where it was no longer safe, and where it was known not to be safe; and that was done because they were tools of the Government. These very men, Henry Clews and Geo. Opdyke, were the official securities for Bailey, the defaulting Collector, and were never sued on their bond for years after Bailey's flight, if, indeed, they have been sued now, because they were Government pets.

THE BANK CHECK AND MATCH TAX AND THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, next addressed the House, and stated that he agreed with the Chairman of that committee (Mr. Dawes) in his opposition to the bills to abolish the duties on matches and bank checks. He regarded such propositions as injudicious, because the revenue from those sources was easily and faithfully collected, and cost the Government a smaller percentage than any other equal amount derived from internal taxes; but from the remedies suggested by Mr. Dawes for the embarrasment of the Treasury he (Kelley) earnestly dissented. After a review of the financial history of the country from the opening of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Kelley proceeded to illustrate the progress in wealth and population made by the country since the Government issued its first paper money, and stated that the receipts of the Government during the eleven years between 1863 and 1873 inclusive were $3,628,000,000, being twice as much as had been received in the preceding seventy-two years, and that for the four years of 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, the aggregate income of the Government was not $27,000,000 less than the total sum that has been collected under the specie basis system of currency and the operation of free trade which had prevailed with brief intervals from the foundation of the Government. The account stood thus: From the organization of the Government to 1866, $1,660,298,545 66; during 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, $1,633,404,709 05. He trusted that gentlemen would consider and digest these facts. They were worth all the dogmas of sophists and doctrinaires that had ever been promulgated, and demonstrate the wicked absurdity of those who accused the Government of maintaining a forced loan, and characterized the currency as lying and fraudulent. In conclusion he said: Gentlemen who are ever ready to ignore facts which cannot be reconciled with the theories they have inherited, may say this wealth was unreal, that it was fanciful, that it will melt away when our currency is brought down to the "hard pan" of a gold basis. But, Sir, I point to the marvelous growth of the great cities of the country, to New-York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis. I point to the great number of fine towns and thriving cities which have sprung up in every part of our country; to the amply-endowed institutions of learning, the public libraries, halls of science, and temples of worship which have been reared and endowed since 1860. I point to the railroads connecting States and cities and oceans with each other, and ask whether these will melt away? No, Sir; they will not melt. They are substantial and enduring. But by the further contraction of our currency they may be transferred from the men of energy, who have owned or cultivated them by the process of Sheriff's or Marshal's sales to them, and we have invested with the power of making the money of the country and of contracting it when they wish to buy, and expanding it when they feel that it will be well to sell. But this is not the time to discuss the question of banking. The bill before the House is a Revenue bill—a bill proposing to repeal taxes—and I have already said that in the peculiar condition of our country I think it would be injudicious to give it the effect of law. I hope the House will reject it, but, in saying this, let me add that I hope it will reimpose none of the war taxes which have been repealed. There is no necessity for any additional taxation. Nor, Sir, would I consent to borrow a dollar to meet current expenses. Did it seem to be necessary to add to the current revenue, I would refuse to make a loan for that purpose, or to add one dollar of taxation to the burdens borne by the people, while we refuse to give them a medium of exchange by which the laborer may be employed and earn his daily bread, and contribute to the revenues of the Government by his expenditures. The loan I would make would be in the direction of economy. It would be to borrow temporarily such funds as our own people may be able to lend the Government on the condition that their money should be refunded to them on call, and in consideration that it was received on this condition; I would make the distinction in the rate of interest that is now made between the rate for call loans and loans on bond and mortgage or long note. From $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 can be had in a few months at the low rate of 3.65 in paper, with which gold bonds bearing six per cent. interest may be bought in open market or called by the Secretary of the Treasury, who, I am sorry to see, is again supplying England with gold by buying up greenbacks. Were he required to accept loans on such terms as I indicate, he might reduce the interest account by calling six per cent. gold bonds and paying for them at par. This process involves an economy greater than any or all of those proposed by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes,) the Chairman, of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, addressed the House upon the necessity of maintaining the public credit. He argued that accepting the estimates of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of $270,000,000 as the lowest sum to which expenses could be reduced, and $281,000,000 as the probable receipts for the present fiscal year, there would be a deficit of $13,000,000. The revenue for future years could not be expected to increase. If the expenditures cannot be reduced further, new taxes must be imposed. Mr. Dawes' specific measures of economy would not meet the deficit. The expenditures for collecting the Customs for 1873 were only $1,079,743 on $642,136,210 of importations, while in 1870 they were $6,237,137 on an importation of $435,958,408. The proposed change in the method of paying pensions would not help the Treasury, and the proposed consolidation of navy-yards would save but $86,000. The Government has to meet current expenditures and a maturing indebtedness. In eight years six hundred millions of six per cent. bonds would become due. The sinking fund required increasing payments. The national faith required the payment of the amount of the sinking fund yearly. Issuing new notes was not paying the debt. To refund at a reasonable rate the Government must maintain its credit, and fulfill every national pledge. There was no resource but the severest economy, and, even then, possibly taxation.

At the close of Mr. Burchard's speech the House, at 4:45 P. M., adjourned.

QUEER FREAK OF A WOMAN.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says: "A lady living in the upper end of this county began not long since, for the first time in about thirty years, to speak to her relatives and strangers. Her history is a strange one. When she was a little girl, some five or six years of age, she was a regular little rattle-trap, as merry as a cricket, and had something to say to every one, strangers, as well as acquaintances, with whom she came in contact. Her father considered her too forward, and on one occasion, when she was about seven years old, punished her severely for speaking too much. The child took it so to heart that she never spoke again to her father or any one else for about thirty years, with the exception occasionally to her mother, as long as she lived, and her sisters and their children. She had not a word for her brother-in-law or any one else. To question her always proved useless, for no reply could be elicited. Thus she dragged along a weary, lonely life, until a few weeks ago, when attending a revival she became converted, and began to talk to everybody in a rapid, vehement manner, until it was found that her reason to some extent was impaired. She was taken home and received prompt attention, and at last accounts her mental condition was much improved."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

A MOTION TO DISCHARGE HAWLEY ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE—DISTRICT ATTORNEY TENEY ACCUSED OF EXPERIMENTING WITH GRAND JURIES.

The argument on the motion to reduce the bail of Lucien Hawley, a United States Supervisor, indicted, with others, on a charge of defrauding the Government in connection with the Sanborn contracts, came up, yesterday morning, before Judge Benedict, in Chambers. Mr. B. F. Tracy, of counsel for the accused, read an affidavit, sworn to by Mr. Hawley, stating that he had been held to bail upon an indictment for conspiracy with John D. Sanborn and Alfred Vander Werken, to defraud the Government, and had been compelled to give bail in the sum first of $25,000, and afterward of $15,000; that he was a stranger in Brooklyn, and that it was with great inconvenience and embarrassment that he obtained bail; that he had been for nine years in the employment of the Government, and since December, 1872, as Supervisor of Internal Revenue; that this was the first charge of official misconduct ever brought against him; that he had in his official capacity acted in accordance with existing laws and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury; that he had been promised a speedy trial, and yet his trial was delayed, and that to the best of his information and belief he was not to be tried upon the indictments on record against him, but that the District Attorney was seeking to procure new and other indictments to which he was to be called to plead, and that he was informed and believes that he ought to be allowed to go on his own recognizance, or at least his bail should be reduced.

District Attorney Teney, in reply to an inquiry from Judge Benedict as to whether he had a counter affidavit to read, answered that he had not. He had not been furnished with a copy of the affidavit read by Mr. Tracy, and had no knowledge of its existence until it was read in court. Mr. Teney said further: In regard to this motion I have nothing further to say than that I am as anxious for a speedy trial as the defendant or his counsel. I have several times sought to see Judge Woodruff in regard to it, and yesterday I went to his residence and had an interview with him there; but I failed to get his consent to try this case. I am willing to try this case before any Judge who has jurisdiction.

Mr. Tracy, in reply, said that the District Attorney avoids the main point in this motion, and that is, that he does not intend to try the defendant upon the existing indictment. I submit, said Mr. Tracy, that justice to my client demands that the District Attorney should be called upon to state whether or not Mr. Hawley is to be tried upon the indictment or record. The surrounding circumstances, especially the letter sent by the District Attorney to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for copies of papers to be sent as early as the 4th of March—the very day on which he called a Grand Jury together—taken in connection with his omission to reply to the point I make here, is a confession that what the affidavit states is true, and that Mr. Hawley is not to be tried upon the existing indictment.

The District Attorney, replying, said that he wished the counsel on the other side to understand that the defendants were to be tried at the earliest possible moment, but that he intended to avail himself of every possible privilege, and that if it was necessary he could have a Grand Jury every month.

Mr. Tracy—O, you can have a Grand Jury every month if you desire, but we object to your holding our client under heavy bail, as the subject of experimental indictments, which you do not intend to try. Such a course is an abuse of the powers of justice. When all the circumstances surrounding this case are taken into account, in connection with what is now apparent, namely, that Mr. Hawley will not be tried on the existing indictment, I submit that he is entitled to go on his own recognizance. The District Attorney says he is anxious for a speedy trial. Why, then, did he not consent to have the case remitted to the District Court. The jury in that court had business only for a single day, and the balance of the week could have been spent in this case, which in all probability would have been tried in two days. If the District Attorney will stand up and say that my client is positively to be tried on the indictment for which he is held to appear, I have no more to say on this motion, and will withdraw it. But as long as he refuses to answer that point, I shall regard it as a confession that Mr. Hawley is to be tried upon a new indictment, yet to be found, and therefore I ask that he be allowed to go upon his own recognizance.

District Attorney Tenny said that the motion of counsel was not for his Honor, but was intended to reach outside parties. He thought that to permit the accused to go on his own recognizance was entirely within the jurisdiction of the court, but he solemnly protested against the motion being granted. Judge Benedict took the papers and reserved his decision.

MEETING OF RIVERSIDE PARK PROPERTY OWNERS.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the owners of west-side property, interested in the passage of the bill now before the Legislature for the improvement of Riverside Park, was held in the real estate office of Mr. John McClave, corner of Broadway and Pine street. The attendance of property-owners was very small, and at no time did the number of those who were present exceed half a dozen. Mr. McClave called the meeting to order, stating the object for which they had convened. Mr. S. E. Church was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Cyrus Clarke Secretary. The Chairman said he had ready a series of resolutions, which he presented to the meeting for adoption, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, entirely of property-holders and tax-payers, and those who have been assessed to pay for the improvements therein contemplated, that the bill now before the Senate, as reported by the Senate Committee on Cities, giving the construction of Riverside avenue and the other avenues adjoining the park to the Department of Public Works, ought to pass and become a law.

Resolved, That we express this preference for the execution of this work by the Department of Public Works because it is the only one of all the departments in this City connected with our public improvements that is left untrammeled, and has shown any capacity or disposition to prosecute these works with vigor and to bring them within any reasonable period to completion.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our preference for the agency of the Department of Public Works in the execution of this work, we have no unfriendly feeling toward the Department of Parks. We have entire confidence in the head of the department. We believe he is desirous to do much more for the public interest than he is able to do by reason of his surroundings, but we charge that his department has been so organized as to be practically controlled by Andrew H. Green, or as such is practically little better than useless for any active and effective prosecution of the public works.

Resolved, That while we, therefore, earnestly urge the earliest possible passage of the bill giving the work to the Department of Public Works, we do at the same time and with equal earnestness, protest against the growing abuse which exist in that as well as in all the other departments in respect to labor. It is our firm conviction, the result of constant daily observation for several years past, that the tax and assessment payers do not receive an average of four hours of honest labor per day, for the honest full day's wages they pay. A law which from the beginning has had the effect to discriminate between laborers giving to the few who are employed upon the public works an unjust advantage over the many who are engaged in all other industries in respect to the hours of labor, could have no other result than to produce general dissatisfaction and demoralization among all classes of laborers, and to bring upon the public works only that class least adapted and least inclined to the honest toil for which they claim their pay. The result is that all our public works are made to cost for labor more than three times their proper and legitimate cost.

Resolved, Therefore that as a remedy for this abuse constantly growing, and now become intolerable, we invoke either, first, the abolishment of the eight-hour law, at least as applied to the works named in the bill, or second, the execution of the work by contract given to the lowest bidder.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be sent to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, as a memorial to the Legislature upon the subject herein contained.

The resolutions which were not put to the meeting in regular form were declared adopted by the Chairman, and were signed by the Secretary previous to being sent to Albany, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The number of applications for licenses made to the Excise Board during the week ending Saturday, show but an increase of two over the number made to the board the previous week, which, as compared with the business of the board any week during the month of December, 1873, and January of the present year, shows a very perceptible falling off. The Commissioners ascribe this decline to the limited number of expirations of licenses at the present time, and not to any intimidation from the "temperance crusade," as some might be led to suppose. They do not believe that any amount of prayers or legislation would materially affect the traffic in alcoholic liquors, or stop the abuse in their usage in this City. Some dealers might allow themselves to be carried away by the force of the arguments being made in behalf of temperance, but the commissioners believe that the declarations of the majority of these persons are only made from motives to gain for themselves a certain notoriety or cheap advertising. The following is a statement of the business transacted by the board during the past week: On Monday seven applications were made amount received, $520; Tuesday, three applications, amount, $230; Wednesday, nine applications, amount, $740; Thursday, ten applications, amount, $713; Friday, four applications, amount, $260; Saturday, six applications. Total number of applications for the week, thirty-nine; total amount received, $2,993. Total number of applications made since June, 1873, to date, 7,461; total amount received with same, $557,756 94. Fifty-three licenses were granted during the week and twenty refused, $390 having been returned for refused licenses.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week were 1,663....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 488 deaths, 479 births, and 133 marriages, showing an increase of 1 death, and a decrease of 15 births and 54 marriages as compared with the figures of the preceding week....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 18 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $[illegible]; insurance, $[illegible]. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants, 8; foul chimneys, 2; grease dropping in furnace, 1; heat from stove, 1; kerosene-oil lamps upsetting, 2; leak in gas-pipes, 2; sparks from furnace, 1; tar dropping in furnace, 1.

THE CHALLIS-WOODHULL LIBEL.

CONTINUATION OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE—EXAMINATION OF VICTORIA C. WOODHULL—THE PRISONERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

The libel suit of Luther C. Challis against Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The interest of the general public in the case does not seem to have at all abated, the court-room being crowded during the proceedings. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Fullerton & Knox and the defense by Mr. Charles W. Brooke. On the opening of court Mr. Brooke read the affidavit of a private detective, named Alexander G. Sisson, which stated that the deponent, who had been intrusted with the service of the attachments issued against James E. Maxwell, of No. 250 West Twenty-third street, and Samuel Harned, No. 339 West Thirty-first street, had used every endeavor to find those gentlemen, but had been unsuccessful, having on all occasions received the answer that those witnesses were not at home. Mrs. Woodhull then took the stand and testified that herself and Miss Claflin were the sole proprietoresses of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, Col. Blood being in no way connected with the proprietorship of the paper. Mrs. Woodhull denied the authorship of the alleged libelous article, and went on to state that herself and Miss Claflin were the witnesses of the scene at the Academy of Music described in the article set forth in the indictment, the particulars of which are unfit for publication in The Times. The question of motive for the publication of the article having been opened by counsel for the defense, Mrs. Woodhull, after an objection from counsel for the prosecution, was permitted to state her reasons for so doing, which she did at great length. In reciting the loss of fortune and friends sustained by her in carrying on the warfare in which she had enlisted, and the persecution to which she had been subjected, Mrs. Woodhull frequently wept, and created considerable sensation in court. The avowal of the witness' opinions was greeted with applause by the audience, but was speedily suppressed by the Judge, who threatened to punish any repetitions of the demonstration. At 1:50 the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Fullerton commenced. Mrs. Woodhull stated that the alleged libelous article had been written by Hannah McL. Shepherd, who had been paid $10 for her services. The allegations contained in this article had been furnished by witness. The first money subscribed for the publication of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* had been given witness by Commodore Vanderbilt. The article on the Beecher-Tilton scandal had been written by witness. The cross-examination of Mrs. Woodhull had not concluded when the Court rose at 4 o'clock.

During the day's proceedings Judge Sutherland announced that Robert Cunningham, one of the witnesses examined the previous day, wished to correct a statement in his evidence. On being recalled, Cunningham stated that on reflection he recollected having seen a printed slip of the alleged libelous article before hearing the conversation on the subject matter contained in the libel. In answer to Mr. Brooke, Cunningham stated that he had conversed with Mr. Challis since the preceding day. At the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings, bail in the sum of $12,000 was furnished by the prisoners, and they were released.

THE SCOTT WILL CASE.

The Scott will case, which has been before Surrogate Hutchings for the last two years, was summed up yesterday by Col. Benjamin A. Willis for the contestants, and A. Oakey Hall for the proponents. The grounds upon which the will was contested were principally that fraud and undue influence had been used to induce the decedant, James Scott, to leave his property, which amounted to $250,000, to Julia Scott, who was then in a delicate state of health, and died two months after Scott, leaving the property to the present proponents. Mr. Willis contended that a ceremonial marriage was shown to have taken place between James Scott and Caroline, chief contestant, in 1831, and that they had subsequently cohabited and bore the general reputation of being man and wife. Mr. Hall maintained that the contestants had failed to prove such marriage, and asked to have Caroline Scott's testimony on that subject disregarded on the ground that she failed to produce the certificate of that marriage, which she testified was in her possession. And the fact, he said, that she had subsequently married a man named Mead, while Scott was yet alive, was the strongest corroborative proof of the fact that her connection with Scott was illicit, and that no marriage had ever taken place between them. In answer to this Mr. Willis said that the law could not presume that a man and woman were living adulterously when there was no proof of the fact. He said it was admitted by all that Mrs. Scott had formed a second marriage connection, but it was after her first husband had abandoned her, and she was advised that it was legal for her to marry again. The certificate, he maintained, could be no evidence of the marriage. The proofs of marriage, he said, were cohabitation and general reputation. Counsel submitted their briefs after an elaborate review of the evidence on both sides. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

DR. PORTEOUS AND THE NEW CHURCH.

The committee of gentlemen who have organized for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a new Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Porteous is to be the leader, called on that gentleman yesterday morning at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. The conference lasted for some time, but for the present the committee do not wish to have their names published. They say that Bishop Littlejohn's action has left them in the dark, and that for the present their future course has not been decided on. The object of the conference was to ascertain on what basis Dr. Porteous is willing to accept a call. The Doctor explained his position to the committee. He does not desire to take any action which would place him in antagonism to Bishop Littlejohn. While he has been apparently forced out of the Church, he does not recognize the right of the Bishop to revoke his license without assigning any reason, and therefore he stands to-day, as he has always stood, a Broad Church Episcopal clergyman. He was willing to unite with the committee upon the essential doctrine and form of the old Church, with the Thirty-nine Articles as a basis. The committee were apparently pleased with the statements of the Doctor. After an interval for the preparation of resolutions, &c., the committee will call a public meeting in Brooklyn for the purpose of submitting a report of their conference with the Doctor, and to take measures for giving him an official call to locate in Brooklyn. The meeting will be held some evening next week.

A NUISANCE THAT OUGHT TO BE ABATED.

Among the pleasant customs of the lager-beer truck drivers is driving up Third avenue, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the evening, in an inebriated condition, dangerous not only to themselves but to pedestrians and passengers of all descriptions. They are sent out from the numerous breweries between Fortieth and Sixtieth streets, early in the morning, with their trucks well filled with kegs of beer, for the supply of customers. After making their daily rounds, these merry charioteers of King Gambrinus wend their way homeward, making night hideous with whoops and yells. Very often they join in a friendly race, sometime, two or three abreast, and still more frequently in fights and quarrels over the most trivial causes. These fellows have been seen to dismount from their carts and assault each other in the open street. Then, too, they have an awkward habit of cutting right and left with their long whips, which makes it extremely unpleasant for all drivers of other vehicles within their reach. The other day one of them lashed a street-car driver in the face because he failed to get out of the way quick enough. Carts are overturned, carriages run into, barrels rolled out on the limbs of unoffending passengers, racing, cursing, and disorderly conduct of all kinds indulged in by these people without any interference from the Police. The latter, when questioned, say, "Oh, the boys are a little full; that's all." It certainly occurs to the attentive observer that there are places provided for these drunken fellows when in that condition, and that, furthermore, it is the duty of our vigilant Police to put them there.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Henrietta Zummer, a servant girl in the employ of Henry G. Meninger, of No. 123 West Fifty-fourth street, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $84 worth of Jewelry from her employer's residence....George Hutton was committed for trial at the same court for attempting to steal a case of linen, value $700, from the sidewalk in front of the store of Lindsay & Co., No. 74 Franklin street....William Rafferty, of Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Brooklyn, a porter in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co., was held for trial for stealing a quantity of goods from his employers. Jacob Barnett, a notorious receiver of stolen goods at No. 96½ Baxter street, was held for trial for receiving the property, knowing it to be stolen.

MILLINERY JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

The various houses in this City engaged in the millinery trade have formed an association called the "Millinery Jobbing Association," for the purpose of mutual protection, aid, and conference. The association seeks to abolish the practice, so ruinous to their trade, of importers and manufacturers selling direct to retail dealers, a practice which has seriously interfered with the interests of the jobbing houses. The organization also seeks to accomplish some salutary reforms and healthy action in the trade. They purpose introducing a uniform system in all settlements with insolvent debtors, a plan whereby information respecting all persons known to be unworthy of credit can be obtained, and adopt a definite course of action by which they hope to induce the importers and manufacturers to sell to jobbers only. In reference to the settlement of insolvent cases, the proposed action is, in all applications for extensions or compromise, to call a meeting of all the members directly interested, and proceed with a thorough investigation of the case, and if the result proves satisfactory, recommend a basis of settlement; if, on the contrary, it is found they are dishonest, and design to defraud their creditors, to refuse their offer of compromise, prosecute to the extent of the law, and notify all members of the association. The association has already extended its operations to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and Syracuse in this State, and to St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Edwin P. Ide, No. 530 Broadway, is Secretary of the association.

BOATING CLUB GOSSIP.

A few weeks ago the Buffalo Rowing Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., sent a challenge to the Atalanta Boat Club of this City, and Argonauta Rowing Association, of Bergen Point, N. J., to row them a four-oared race—distance three miles—to take place on the Kill Von Kull. Last Wednesday the Argonauta Rowing Association held a meeting and the challenge of the Buffalo Club was acted upon and referred to the Racing Committee. It will be accepted if the Buffalo oarsmen will agree to a few slight alterations of the conditions. The Atalanta Boat Club have not taken any step regarding the affair.

The proposed boat race between Ellis Ward, of Cornwall, and Eph. Morris, of Pittsburg, will not take place, as Ward declines the challenge from the former, on account of ill health.

The Harlem Boating Association, which gave the grand regatta on the Harlem River last Summer, held their annual meeting a few days ago, when the following boat clubs sent delegates: New-York Athletic, New-York Rowing, Nassau Boat Club, Atalanta Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Dauntless Boat Club. The following were the officers elected: President, H. G. Meeker, New-York Athletic Club; Vice President, George Roahr, Atalanta Boat Club; Secretary and Treasurer, H. M. Knapp, Harlem Rowing Club; Directors, Mr. Ingersoll, New-York Rowing Club; J. McCarthy, Dauntless Boat Club; John C. Babcock, Nassau Boat Club. It was decided that the Executive Board should consist of one member of each of the clubs comprising the association. The Gramercy and Nautilus Boat Clubs did not send delegates. It is rumored that they intend to withdraw from the association. The reason is a difference of opinion on the amateur question. The regatta of this association is to take place in June.

At the annual meeting of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, held at their house, foot of Eagle street, Greenpoint, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, William H. Rexter; Vice Commodore, James Clifford; President, T. W. Reeves; Secretary, Charles E. Mielke; Assistant Secretary, A. Patrick; Treasurer, Charles Lahman; Measurer, Joseph Northrop; Steward, Edward Grissan; Trustees, S. S. Free, Frank Thorne, Isaac Merrett, Edward Grissan, and William Sware; Regatta Committee, Gallaudet Pease, Levi Smith, William Joy, George W. Kidd, and E. O. Tuttle. The club has a membership of over 100, and the balance in the treasury is of a very satisfactory amount. A new club-house has been built within the past year, and on the books of the organization is a fleet of twenty cabin and open boats. The annual regatta will take place in June.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following business was transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: The wills were proved of Francis L. Fisher, of Newark, N. J.; John Sidle, Julius Adolphus, Peter W. Langley, Jacob Billet, Herman Buschman, Konran Spittler, Henry Campbell, William Duncan, Timothy O'Brien, Almira A. Hall, Peter Calyer, August Seyboth, Albert Freeman, and Grace L. Finlay, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: John Haymond, of the town of Gravesend; Catharine Post, Charles E. Cocks, Henry G. Boswell, Magdalena Grosurlies, formerly Magdalena Graf, Alexander Lockwood, William Prelhirtz, Thomas Havley, Katharine De Will, Catharine Duffy, Joseph Coulthard, Edward Seyboth, Adolph Seyboth, Frederick Seyboth, Frederick Sterrick, and Patrick Dolan, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Mary P. Canby and C. Harlan Canby, were granted to Mary D. Canby; of Wilhelmina Maas and Annie Maas, to Magdalena Maas; of Eliza Kells to Mary Ann Kells; of Mary Ann Lawler to Mary Cavanagh; of Catharine M. Kutel to George T. Martins; of John H. Hayman and Richard M. Hayman to Mary Hayman; of Horace L. Hunt to Margaret Clirehugh; of Ellen Byrne, Mary Byrne, and James Byrne to Margaret Byrne, all of Brooklyn. In the will of William Duncan, deceased, appear the following legacies payable after the death of his wife: To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of Brooklyn, $2,000; St. Peter's Hospital under the care of the Sisters of the Poor, $2,000; Sisters of the Convent of Mercy, $1,000; for the erection of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, $500; to the Society of St. Vincent De Paul of St. Patrick's Church, $300.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY BERGH.

Mr. Henry Bergh has addressed a communication to Justice Elliott, of Brooklyn, of which the following is a copy:

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTY-SECOND STREET, March 6, 1874.

To Justice Elliott:

DEAR SIR: I regret extremely to say that the agents of this society report an unaccountable unwillingness on your part to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

I have refrained from calling your attention to the subject, under the hope that they might be in error as to your action with regard to the cases brought before you; but the continued failure on their part to procure the punishment of offenders, seems to demand from me a courteous communication to you.

I am sure that if you will suffer the natural promptings of your heart to be heard, uninfluenced by misrepresentations, that the result will be different.

These dumb, inferior beings which serve our race in so many ways, are entitled to protection from cruelty, and even supposing that they were not, for the sake of morality alone, and the cruel consequences which naturally flow from a disregard of the sufferings of a defenseless creature by the reaction on ourselves, is of itself sufficient argument for the interposition of legal authority.

To this end you have been invested by the people with powers which I beg of you in the name of justice and humanity to extend to that portion of God's creation which has the faculty to suffer, but cannot complain. I am, most respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. S. D. Harrison, David Bingham, Carlos Cobb, A. F. Roberts, and J. S. Ward, has been appointed, by order of the Board of Managers, to consider and report an amendment of the by-laws relative to the maturing of contracts....Communications have been received from the freight agents of the New-York Central, Hudson River, and the Erie Railroad in reply to the resolutions passed by the Exchange relating to the grading of grain. The freight agents invite a conference with members of the Exchange, and they offer suggestions which they hope will be of use in considering the question....Messrs. D. S. Gray, of Columbus; R. C. Meldrum, of Chicago; William Stewart, of Pittsburg; and Geo. D. Edwards, of Pittsburg, Freight Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, visited the Produce Exchange yesterday, in company with O. S. Greer, the agent of the line in this City. They conversed with a number of the leading merchants, and received suggestions tending to an extension of greater traffic facilities, &c.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Contested Seats yesterday resumed its session at the Metropolitan Hotel to hear further evidence in the Moore-Pinckney case. Both the sitting member and the contestant were present, with their counsel, who examined a host of witnesses, composed of election inspectors, poll-clerks, and voters. It was proven by the contestant that in some of the election districts of the Twenty-first Assembly District liquor was furnished to the inspectors and poll-clerks, contrary to the law, and that the Chairman of inspectors of one district in particular was rendered so intoxicated as to be unable to properly perform the duties of his office. The investigation will be resumed on Saturday next at 10:30 A. M.

A MAIN BETWEEN MORRISANIA AND WESTCHESTER.

The main between Long Island and Morrisania commenced on Friday night and ended at an early hour yesterday morning. Each side furnished fifteen, and agreed to fight all that weighed in at weights ranging from four pounds two ounces to five pounds six ounces, for $50 a side for each battle and $500 the odd fight deciding the main. There was a large crowd congregated to witness the affair. Betting was $50 to $40 on Long Island. The main lasted nearly six hours, and resulted in favor of Morrisania. Score—Morrisania 8, Long Island 5.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

The Adriatic, which left for Queenstown yesterday, took out 33 bags of papers and 14 bags containing 18,485 letters. The Rhine, for Southampton and Bremen took 39 bags of papers and 30 bags containing 33,229 letters. The St. Laurent, for Havre, took out 4 bags of papers and 4 bags containing 760 letters. The City of Montreal, which arrived yesterday, after a voyage of sixteen days, brought 113 bags of papers and letters, and the Abyssinia, which left two days after the sailing of the City of Montreal, also arrived yesterday, bringing 141 bags of letters and papers. On Thursday next the steam-ship Graf Bismarck will take out the German mails instead of the Silesia, which was obliged to put back in consequence of the severity of the weather. [illegible] by the Post Office for the sale of stamps last week.

THE HANK ROBBERY.

CONFESSIONS OF A HACKMAN.

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY—TWO OF THE ROBBERS IN CUSTODY—AN EX-KEEPER OF THE TOMBS THE PRINCIPAL.

On the evening of the 9th of January last the jewelry store of Adolph Hank, No. 327 Ninth avenue, was entered by a gang of desperate thieves and robbed of nearly the entire stock, consisting of watches and jewelry. The details of the affair were fully published in The Times, and it will be remembered that the story told by Mr. Hank of the manner in which he had been robbed seemed so improbable that Capt. McElwain, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, in whose district the store of Mr. Hank is situated, did not believe that a robbery had been committed, but on subsequent investigation he soon discovered that his suspicions of the honesty and veracity of Mr. Hank were not well founded. The Captain then determined, if possible, to ferret out the perpetrators of the audacious robbery. Mr. Hank in his first statement told the Police that on the evening of the 9th of January, while he was alone in his store, two men entered and said that they were detectives and had come to search for some stolen watches. They suggested going into the room in the rear of the store, which was Hank's bed-room, where they could talk over their business without interruption. Hank accompanied them into the back room, and as soon as he entered the room he was struck on the head with a piece of lead pipe and knocked senseless. When he recovered consciousness, he found himself on the floor bound hand and foot and gagged, and saw five men in the store busily employed in packing his stock into valises. They made their escape with the property before he could release himself. In his first statement Hank computed the value of the property stolen at $6,824 27, but subsequently, on a further examination of his books and the stock left behind by the thieves, he decreased the loss to $3,700. In the store were found a "jimmy," the piece of lead pipe with which Hank had been struck, several lengths of rope, pieces of muslin, &c. Capt. McElwain, with Sergts. Heape and Westervelt, and Detectives Clinchy and Murphy, of his command, have been ever since engaged in "working up" the case, and have from time to time arrested a number of persons on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, some of whom were discharged and others held for trial. It was ascertained that a hack had been seen several times during the night of the robbery in the vicinity of the store, and had subsequently been traced to Sixth avenue, where it was noticed that the carriage contained a number of rough characters. The number of the hack was reported to be 394, and a search for a hack bearing this number was made, but without success, and the police then learned that the proper number of the vehicle was 420. On the evening of the 5th ult. this hack was found standing in front of the Arsenal, at Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. The driver of the carriage proved to be Patrick J. Fallon, alias "The Duke," who was arrested and locked up at the station-house, in West Thirty-seventh street. He denied all knowledge of the occurrence, and refused to make any statement to the Captain in regard to his movements on the night of the robbery. For four days he was kept in a cell at the station, and finally sent for Capt. McElwain and told him that he was prepared to make a statement in relation to the robbery. In the presence of Capt. McElwain and Sergt. Heape, Fallon made the following statement:

"On the night of Jan. 9, 1874, I was owner of the coupé No. 420. I was sober that evening. Between 7 and 8 o'clock I went up to Boschett's lager-beer saloon, No. 209 West Forty-first street, and had a cigar. Johnny Galvin was not there at the time. After I got the cigar, I went outside, and was followed by Eddy McGinn, who got in the coupé. He told me to drive to Forty-second street and Tenth avenue, where he got out and entered the liquor store on the north-east corner, and remained there three or four minutes. He again got into the coupé and told me to drive to Patsey Johnston's, in Sixth avenue. I drove up to Ninth avenue, through Ninth avenue to Thirty-third street to Sixth avenue, and stopped in front of Johnston's. McGinn and myself entered Johnston's, where we met Galvin, with three or four others whom I did not know. We all had a drink, after which we remained there until 8:30 or 8:45 P. M. McGinn told me to drive to Thirty-first street, near Broadway, which I did. McGinn, Galvin, and the others entered the coupé at that place and told me to drive to Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue; as I was crossing Thirtieth street and Ninth avenue they told me to drive down to Twenty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, where they all got out, and then told me to drive up between Eighth and Ninth avenues and wait for them, which I did; I remained there about half an hour and the first one that came back told me to drive to the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue; they came back one at a time and all entered the coupé except Galvin, who got up on the box with me and told me to drive quick; I drove through Twenty-ninth street to Sixth avenue, below Jefferson Market to a lager-beer saloon near Eighth street. We all went into the saloon and had a drink. McGinn and the men promised to give me $5 each. I thought it strange that they should promise me so much fare. I left them in the saloon and drove to Niblo's, where I got a call to Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. On the next evening I met Galvin and McGinn. They told me there was nothing new. I thought by that they had not yet divided the 'swag.' They told me to go down the next night (Sunday) to Ryan's liquor store, in Wooster street, near Bleecker. I called there and received $10 from the bar-tender, which he said Galvin left for me. I make this statement without any promise of favor. I also believe that I will have to leave the City, and I consider my life in danger from the gang to which these men belong."

John Galvin, who was formerly a keeper in the Tombs, was arrested by Capt. McElwain, on the 11th of January, two days after the robbery. He was not identified by Hank, but was positively recognized by Miss Louisa Turner, who lives over the store which was robbed. She stated that she saw Galvin come from the other side of the avenue and pass along in front of the store, at about the time the place was robbed. He looked up at her as he passed, and she saw his features distinctly. He crossed over and met two men coming out of Hank's store, and went up Twenty-ninth street with them. The evidence against Galvin was completed by the statement of Fallon, the hackman, and Galvin is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, bail for his appearance having been refused. James McGuire, who had been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, informed Capt. McElwain that he had promised to meet a female friend at 8:30 P. M., on the night of the robbery, at Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue. He was in Bishop's lager-beer saloon in Ninth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, where he looked up at the clock and found it was 9 o'clock. He then went to the corner, and met the girl, who complained that a man had been staring in her face. He (McGuire) went up to the man, who was standing at Twenty-ninth street, and recognized him as John Galvin.

Galvin after his arrest stated to Capt. McElwain that he had been out of employment for nearly a year, and claimed to have been in "hard" luck. He had no money to treat the gang, and that is the reason they were down on him. He denied all knowledge of the robbery and said that he had not been up town from Friday, the 9th of January, at 6 P. M., until Sunday, the 11th, at 6 P. M. On Friday evening he left Boschett's lager-beer saloon at 6 o'clock, and took a Broadway car to the corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets, where he remained in Ryan's liquor store until it was closed up, then had supper and went to a ball in Mercer street. When arrested he had $55 in his possession, which he said he had left from the salary he received while a keeper in the Tombs. The Captain called on Galvin's wife, who lives at No. 497 Tenth avenue, and she said that Galvin was at home on Friday night, and did not have a cent of money. John Campbell was also arrested, and is under $2,000 bail for trial. He was fully identified by Mr. Hank as one of the men who were engaged in robbing his store. Fallon, the hackman, is now confined at the House of Detention. The following-named were also arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, but were discharged for want of evidence:

John Gilroy, alias Conroy, alias "O. B.," who was subsequently arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of the watchman Schweich, at the Hudson River Railroad Depot. William Cunningham, James Cochran, William Reynolds, who was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary for a sneak robbery; John McGinn, arrested in mistake for his brother Eddy McGinn; Philip McGibney, alias "Whitey," John Murray, Arthur O'Neil, William Russell, John Maher, Charles Bates, and Joseph H. Murphy.

The Police are now looking for Eddy McGinn, and two other men, against whom they have positive evidence, but thus far without success.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of lodgers accommodated at the station-houses in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Feb. 28	754	206	960
Sunday, March 1	794	195	989
Monday, March 2	834	225	1,059
Tuesday, March 3	847	246	1,093
Wednesday, March 4	791	255	1,046
Thursday, March 5	780	269	1,049
Friday, March 6	851	251	1,102
Total	5,651	1,647	7,298

The number accommodated during the preceding week was 7,215, showing an increase of 83 persons lodged during the past week.

CURIOUS FRIENDSHIP.

Thomas Reily, of No. 171 Greene street, and Emma J. Cobbs, of No. 131 West Twenty-seventh street, were friends until Friday night when, as Emma alleges, Thomas stole $140 from her. He [illegible] the charge, but was held in $1,000 [illegible] Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 3
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The facility with which a certain Personage can quote Scripture is strongly suggested by a speech from FERNANDO WOOD in favor of retrenchment. If the Representative from our Tenth Congressional District had practiced the doctrines which he preached yesterday, he would hardly have risen to his present position as Democratic leader of the House. Of the humiliations endured by honest members of his party, none we should imagine could well be greater than to see a man like this put up to define the Democratic position on the very foremost question of the hour. No honest man who has the slightest acquaintance with the career of FERNANDO WOOD can read a manifesto from such a source without finding between the lines suggestions of the record of fraud, corruption, and extravagance, which the opposition would have had to challenge had the critic and the criticised occupied different places during the last few years. It is nothing short of a national humiliation to have to recognize the notorious Ex-Mayor of New-York as the spokesman of the opposition in the House of Representatives. It operates, at the same time, as a salutary reminder of the unblushing effrontery of the party that is responsible for FERNANDO WOOD's past and present position.

Some half-dozen real estate agents and others interested in west-side property met yesterday and passed some resolutions favoring the passage of the Senate bill in regard to the work on Riverside avenue. These gentlemen necessarily represent only a fractional part of the people who are or will be assessed for half the expense of carrying out the work provided for by this bill, and have no right to speak on behalf of the tax-payers at large who will be required to pay the other half. Besides, they ought to have known that the wholesale transfer of power over streets in the vicinity of the public parks, contemplated by the bill, is a matter in which every citizen is interested, while the surreptitious way in which it is proposed to effect that transfer involves methods of legislation which men of character should be very careful of approving. It is no doubt a very important matter for the property in which these petitioners are interested to have the proposed work rapidly prosecuted. But we suppose we shall next hear of east-side or north-side property-owners, not to mention the neglected tax-payers in the central and lower parts of the island, coming forward with the objection that as at least twenty millions have been spent during the last few years on west-side improvements, it is about time to give other sections some little benefit. For example, the commercial supremacy of the City is vitally affected by the want of terminal facilities, and even should the railroads be driven to do their duty in this matter, the City would require to spend a great deal of money too. New-York finances are not in the condition to warrant a lavish expenditure on every part of the public domain, and the enthusiastic people on the west side must learn moderation. One point of the resolutions referred to deserves commendation, and that is their protest against the present wasteful system of paying a full day's wages for four hours' work. Half the suits for the vacation of assessments are justified by this kind of extravagance, and the Legislature would do well to give due weight to that part of the resolutions.

The argument of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, delivered yesterday before the Committee of Ways and Means, deserves careful reading. It is an able and, on the whole, a moderate presentation of the grievances of New-York merchants under the moiety system, and evidently made, as it deserved to do, a very strong impression on the committee. Some of Mr. SCHULTZ's sample cases of injustice may not be quite so strong as he persists in believing, but his general statement of the evils arising under the present system of checking frauds upon the revenue is equally clear and forcible. The committee are said to be unanimously of the opinion that a change in the existing laws is desirable. Now let the representatives of the merchants set about the task of helping them to determine upon the nature of the reforms which are imperatively demanded.

This morning's telegrams place beyond all doubt the fact of the death of CESPEDES, Ex-President of the Cuban Republic. He was simply butchered in the barbarous fashion characteristic of Spanish warfare, and his death adds another to the list of devoted men who have given such lustre as it possesses to the cause of Cuban independence. It is nearly six years ago since the present revolution was opened with two victories gained under the leadership of CESPEDES, and all through the checkered fortunes of the struggle he has retained the character of a brave and pure-minded patriot. His deposition from the Presidency did not check the devotion of CESPEDES to the cause he had espoused, and he has made such sacrifices for Cuban independence as, had they been imitated among half its adherents, would long ago have secured its triumph.

A committee of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform appear to have laid before the Grand Jury certain charges against OLIVER CHARLICK; the Tammany leaders are not done yet with their judicial inquiry into his method of appointing election inspectors; the street-cleaning investigation does not show any signs of flagging, and now the Free Thinkers and trades-unionists have prepared a comprehensive indictment against the Police Commissioners in regard to the Tompkins square riot. On the whole, Mr. CHARLICK'S hands must be pretty full of business—too full, one would think, to enable him to give the proper amount of attention to the affairs of the Long Island Railroad, which seem to involve quite a little crop of lawsuits. It must be becoming obvious to Mr. CHARLICK that the sacrifices demanded by public life are hardly compensated for by its gains—even when these include the cheap filling in of lots and the reversionary interest in a sunk scow or two. We fear if we were to counsel Mr. CHARLICK to consult his private welfare by retiring from all share in public business he would hardly take the advice so kindly as it is intended, but if he have any friends interested in his prosperity some of them ought to gently urge the matter upon his attention.

SWINDLES IN STREET-CLEANING.

From the proceedings of yesterday it is evident the Assembly Committee on Cities is still only on the threshold of the investigation into the abuses of the street-cleaning business. It is true that the evidence which has been taken utterly condemns the present bureau as inefficient and corrupt, but it is plain there is much more testimony to the same effect which must be elicited before the public will be satisfied with the results of the inquiry. It has been established thus far that the streets were not cleaned during the greater portion of 1873, while the bureau received over $1,000,000 for cleaning them. There is some natural anxiety to know how this money was used, and we are sure the committee will not retire from the work in which it is engaged until it has obtained this information. The task is doubtless an arduous one, but the great skill and zeal with which the investigation has been conducted up to this point encourage us to believe that it is one which will yet be accomplished.

So far as the evidence taken yesterday proved anything, it showed that the Street-cleaning Bureau has been conducted for the advancement of personal and political ends, rather than for the public interests. It is not strange that the streets have not been cleaned, when we find that the employes of the bureau have been too busy in getting individual profits out of the business in which they were engaged to pay any attention to the duties which they were paid to perform. The City could get no profit from its refuse, but it appears that its employes have been able to do so without difficulty. The testimony on this point yesterday was very conclusive. Several witnesses swore to paying from ten to twenty cents per load for dumping private stuff on the City scows. But in the case of one leading hotel, it appears this stuff was removed without any charge, and we are told by WM. L. PECK that he received as a free gift 11,000 loads of street refuse, which he sold at prices varying from twenty to twenty-five cents per load; at the lowest price named it is apparent the City was swindled by this one transaction out of $2,200. But it also appears that the City has been defrauded in another way. The most important and interesting of yesterday's evidence was to the effect that the laborers and trimmers on scows have derived large profits from picking out the rags, bones, and other valuable refuse from the worthless matter. This refuse appears to have been used for private benefit; but it appears also that not only was it City property, but that the persons who profited from it were in public employment. In other words, they were paid by the City for stealing the City property, and Inspector THORNE either did not know or did not care anything about the matter.

Another fact was established yesterday, which is in the highest degree discreditable to the bureau, and goes far to explain its inefficiency. It was declared by witnesses that laborers and trimmers paid a bonus to somebody for the privilege of obtaining work, but there was a wonderful want of knowledge as to the identity of that somebody, owing to the fact that the witnesses were subordinates of the bureau. It was also admitted that assessments for political purposes were levied upon the employes, but we are glad to know that on one occasion the poor Italian laborers manfully resisted a tax of $2 50 each. The testimony on this point is valuable, as showing that the bureau is considered by the Commissioners as a political machine. It has evidently not been supposed that it is any part of its duty to clean the streets; it is only a contrivance for securing votes. The truth upon this point, however, has yet to be fully elicited, and it is not surprising that such witnesses as Capt. HYATT keep out of the way of the committee. Extreme measures should be taken, as we are sure they will be, to enforce their attendance.

While the evidence of yesterday was not so startling as that of the previous sessions of the committee, it was confirmatory of that which had been previously taken. The witnesses were mainly paid servants of the bureau, and had the assistance of counsel, but they were unable to controvert the disgraceful facts which have already appeared upon the record. The committee have now ascertained that the streets are not cleaned; that a vast sum of money is wasted under pretense of cleaning them; that the income from refuse, which should go to the City, is made private plunder, and that one of those who has profited most by this fraud is OLIVER CHARLICK, one of the Police Commissioners. The present management and method of street-cleaning have been wholly condemned by the testimony, and the committee, after obtaining all possible facts on these points, must next direct its attention to the discovery of a substitute. Relief must come from action by the Legislature, and that action will be controlled by the report of this committee.

DETECTING REVENUE FRAUDS.

We have preferred, before entering on a thorough discussion of the propriety of the law of 1799, or that of 1867, which, like the former, gives to the three chief officers of the Customs a share of confiscations, to await the facts developed by the inquiry now made by the Committee of Ways and Means. There are, however, one or two things on the face of the law which every one can see, and which every one should keep in view. One is, that the oath which the Collector and every Customs officer must take before entering on official duty, requires him to diligently and faithfully execute the duties of his office, to support the Constitution, and use the best of his endeavors "to prevent and *detect* frauds in relation to the duties imposed by the laws of the United States." Here is a severe obligation, imposed by the law of 1799, and if a fraud is detected, and merchandise or its value is forfeited, the same law directs that one-half thereof *shall* be delivered to the three chief officers, if there be no informer, or, if there be an informer, one-half of that one-half to such informer. In any event, the Government can have only half, but never less. Thus, if the Collector suspect a fraud, he *must*, under his oath, direct a prosecution, and if the merchant confess a forfeiture, or the court adjudge it, a certain portion of the result *must* be paid to him. This is the law, and a similar system exists in England under recent legislation, where, if an importer attempt a false entry which is detected and refused, the Commissioners of Customs can seize the merchandise, or prevent an amended truthful entry, on such conditions as they see fit to impose, and if punishment be imposed in the form of "a satisfaction," all goes to the officer, and if in the form of "a fine," a part only goes to him. And in case of confiscations, the Commissioners can give to the Customs officers such share thereof as they see fit as a reward for their vigilance.

It is unjust to say that, under our system, the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor can, before the merchandise is delivered, detect or prevent, by due diligence, all false values, measures, weights, or quantities, on which entries are finally liquidated. These elements are not determined by them. There are other officers appointed by law for such functions. If an importer declare a false value on entry, the Collector cannot detect it if the appraiser report that value correct. The Collector never sees the merchandise. He directs the appraiser to report its value and classification, the weigher to return its weight, and the gauger the number of gallons. The Collector levies the legal duty on the papers, and it may not be till months or years after that he learns that these papers were, by the importer, made knowingly or fraudulently false. When he discovers it, he must punish it, if five years have not elapsed, and of the result the laws of 1799 and 1867 give him a share.

The amount of *duty* levied on a final appraisement cannot be changed or increased, no matter how great the fraud subsequently discovered. The only thing the Government can do is to punish by suit to forfeit the value of the invoice as a punishment, and out of it deduct an amount equal to the duty evaded, and then, under the law of 1867, divide the remainder with the officers or informers.

SHALL WE HAVE A PENAL COLONY?

The project which is again being discussed for utilizing our possessions in Alaska by making them the destination of the criminal population of the United States will have to be considered to some extent in the light of experience. Apart from the merit or otherwise of penal colonies in the abstract, there must arise many questions in the course of the discussion whose consideration cannot be avoided. These will partake of a social, political, or sometimes even an international, character, and will be found to be of no small importance. But assuming that all such problems are solved to the satisfaction of those who advocate the establishment of a penal colony, there will still remain matters of detail. One of these is of so much moment that it almost rises to the rank of a fundamental principle, and should at least demand early notice.

The transportation of criminals is no new device, and it has been carried out in various ways; but recent experiences are those which most nearly concern us. It was not till the time of the STUARTS that England adopted anything like a definite system of transportation, and the criminals whom she then sent to the American colonies could hardly be regarded as prisoners after they landed here, although their labor was for a time confiscated. But the system was not elaborated until after our Declaration of Independence, and till two of the Australian colonies had been selected for the purpose. In New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and more recently in Western Australia, it was carried out under a strict and somewhat complex Governmental organization; but except in Western Australia it must be said to have wholly failed. England certainly got rid of her worst criminals for a time, but not forever; but the men themselves were only partially reformed. Crime was not diminished, and colonies were being built up where the grossness and corruption of society were unparalleled. New South Wales in 1841 was the first to be exempted from the reception of convicts, and nearly a quarter of a century has passed since Van Diemen's Land received her last ship-load. To prison labor these two colonies owe many of their most important public works, such as roads, bridges, docks, wharves, prisons, Government buildings, and fortifications. But, on the other hand, they showed a population which surpassed all others within the limits of civilization in vice and infamy. Free settlers who went to them suffered all the evils of such a state of society, which, however, operated very effectively to deter emigrants from turning their attention to Australia. But it must be said to their credit that it was among the convicts themselves, or those who had been convicts, that the strongest opposition to a continuance of the system was developed.

When these people, regaining their freedom, settled on the land or in the towns, and saw families growing up around them, they realized the fearful danger of keeping their children in the depraved social atmosphere which the continued importation of new prisoners must perpetuate. They rose to resist it, and the moral pressure which they brought to bear upon the imperial Government led to an abandonment of transportation so far as those colonies were concerned. When the system was abolished in Van Diemen's Land, in 1853, the population of the colony was estimated at about 85,000, of whom nearly 70,000 had the taints of the prison upon them. As the convicts had necessarily been taken from the worst of the criminal population of the parent country, it may well be understood that society was not distinguished for a high moral tone, but its degradation can, at this time, scarcely be realized by those who did not witness it.

The manner in which the system had been carried out was bad. It was marked by corruption, cruelty, and the utter absence of all efforts to amend the moral state of the prisoners. But with that we have no concern in the present consideration. It was not evils of administration that led to the ultimate abandonment of transportation. But although that end was attained only amid the most strenuous opposition even from some persons interested in the colonies, and amid a great diversity of opinion upon the main question at issue, all were unanimous upon one point—that if transportion is to be successful at all, and a benefit to the parent State, the territory which is selected for the destination of prisoners must be kept expressly for that purpose, and for no other. A convict colony and a free colony cannot successfully be combined. And further, if prisoners are transported for any term short of their natural life, and if they survive the expiration of their sentence, they must then be either returned to their native land, or deported to some other place. They must not be allowed to settle down within the limits of their place of exile, and there form the nucleus of a free people. Such was the conclusion which, as we believe, was unanimously held by all who investigated the subject in Van Diemen's Land during the few years when the colonists were struggling for relief from further convict importations. It is a matter, then, which may profitably be borne in mind while we are discussing the future of Alaska in connection with the disposal of criminals. Are we willing to adopt transportation for a few years in order to settle that inhospitable region with some kind of population, and then to revert to something akin to the existing system of dealing with criminals? Or shall we make Alaska a prison-house simply, where criminals shall be put out of the world, as it were, during the term of their sentence? Upon the answers to be given to these questions very much of the method of procedure will depend.

RESULTS OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The news published to-day, confirming the success of the British expedition against the Ashantees, suggests an inquiry into the probable consequences of the war. The immediate circumstances which led to it will not be fully known till explanations shall have been given in Parliament; but whatever they were is of little concern outside of England. Such expeditions are usually not entered upon without good and sufficient cause, and until we have very different information from that which we already possess, we are justified in believing that the Ashantee war was both just and necessary.

But while the causes which led to it, and the skill and energy with which it has been conducted, are matters of concern to the country only which is immediately involved in the enterprise, the consequences which are to follow affect more or less the interests of all commercial nations. The extent of British territory on the Gold Coast is estimated at between six and seven thousand square miles, and the population at about half a million. The value of the trade hitherto, to England alone, has amounted under very unfavorable conditions to about $17,500,000. As one of the results of the recent complications, it has been suggested that this should be abandoned, and that Great Britain should withdraw altogether from an occupation of territory which is in many respects undesirable. While the elections were pending, the suggestion came from several quarters, but always as a weapon in political warfare. Now that the elections are over, different counsels begin to prevail, and it is rather proposed that the conquest must be utilized in the interests of civilization.

The great objection hitherto raised against the West Coast of Africa as a place for European settlement, is its unhealthiness. But, after all, this is a matter of comparatively small importance. Some Europeans have lived there for many years, and enjoyed a state of health as good as they would have had in their own country. But although the majority do experience ill effects from the climate, the causes which produce them are not beyond the reach of those means which are at the command of a civilized people as soon as the power to use them becomes sufficient. There is no doubt that the healthiness of the Gold Coast might be very materially improved; and if that were done, the country possesses attractions which would readily draw a white population large enough to become of great commercial importance. The wealth of the interior of Africa is admitted, but its extent is probably very inadequately understood. To develop it all that is needed is ready access to the coast, and an abolition of slavery and the inhuman practices in vogue among the people of the interior. This is now, in all probability, secured. Sir GARNET WOLSELEY does not seem to be the kind of man who would leave his work half done. Ashantee is now at his disposal. Its King is a suitor for peace, and the people are humiliated, and taught that the ways of the white man are strong. But Ashantee is the highway to Timbuctoo and to the large cities and rich trading-places of the interior of the Continent. If that trade be opened up with the coast, the whole interior of Central Africa will be thrown open to the commercial nations of Europe and America; and it is not by any means sure that America would not receive the larger share. The conditions which the British commander has imposed are not yet known, but it is tolerably certain that in addition to a fine they will comprise the points we have indicated. It is too monstrous a proposition to entertain for a moment that England would make the sacrifice she has made, and then leave the country to revert to the horrible barbarism that so long belonged to it. All the nations have an interest in the matter now, and although it remains to the British people to see that their terms of peace with the Ashantee King are strictly respected, it is of world-wide importance that the work so well begun should not be relinquished at the moment of success.

Nor do we believe it will be. It is not likely that England will extend her territory much, if at all, and then only to secure the objects of the treaty. Extension of empire is no part of her present policy. But in the position which she holds, with a widespread empire, reaching into so many unknown lands, her conquests give her a certain amount of responsibility to the cause of civilization, and indirectly therefore to all other civilized nations. This she has hitherto acknowledged; and the men who are now at the head of the imperial Government are among the last who would be likely to forget it. On every consideration, therefore, we are brought to the belief that this Ashantee war must be productive of good, that England will not forego the advantage she has won for herself and for the rest of the world, but that the condition of the natives in Africa will be improved, while other nations will be enriched by the development of a new and almost boundless commerce.

A TASTE FOR READING.

Although there are plenty of schools where children are taught to read, there are comparatively few where the pupils acquire a taste for good reading. Very insufficient pains seem to be taken to develop this taste. School hours are devoted to various exercises; a routine of a rather cheerless kind is laid out and followed; but the importance of reading, for its own sake, with a view to awaken a fondness for it, and thus to provide the best means of self-education, is very inadequately attended to, although nothing is better adapted to relieve the monotony of ordinary studies. The memory of children is often strained to the utmost, while their critical and reasoning faculties are scarcely exercised at all. It would be a beneficial practice in schools if teachers would read occasionally a good story aloud, then require some of the pupils to comment upon it; and, in order to interest the whole class in the narrative, make it the subject of such remarks as might appropriately be suggested. Another way to attain a similar end would be to allow the pupils a book to read at home, and, when they have read it, to make them give an account, either in writing or verbally, of the work and of the impressions it made on their minds.

Rewards are now offered to those who are most proficient in their studies, or most regular in their attendance and deportment; but there should be rewards also for those who can read the most understandingly and critically. This would stimulate intellectual activity in the most profitable manner, and the children would be vastly benefited; for experience teaches that success belongs not to the most loving or to the most generous hearts, but to the most acute and active intellects.

To learn to read may be a barren acquirement, or a dangerous gift, if the recipients are not taught at the same time to value the right kind of books. Good books are a powerful preventive against many ills. A fondness for them will, in the workshop, be the best antidote to mischievous theories. A bad book does comparatively little harm to the man who reads much and well, because he knows how to distinguish facts and sound argument from sonorous rant and hollow declamation. But bad books are especially dangerous to him who reads but little. If nature have gifted him with facility of speech and a good memory, he may gain among those who are as ignorant as himself a consideration of high degree, and they will look up to him as a man of knowledge and authority upon all questions in which they are interested. The only means to diminish the undesirable influence of wild theorists is to diffuse and encourage a taste for good reading, and this must be done in the schools. The more people we have in the community who read sensible books, the fewer we shall have who indulge in or listen to senseless talk.

The object of school education should not only be to develop the powers and faculties of the mind, but to direct them to a useful end. In every school-boy there is a citizen in process of growth. This must never be overlooked. A sagacious teacher will find many occasions, even in an elementary course, to excite a feeling of reverence and love for civic virtues. Without going out of his prescribed route he can instil patriotic principles, the love of duty for its own sake, and a sense of self-reliance and self-respect; he can rouse admiration for true merit, and teach young minds how to master a difficulty. And it is only by doing this that he can assist in raising up a promising generation of men.

To impart knowledge is the teacher's first task, but he is the best teacher who brings out also the mental capacities of his scholars, who teaches them to think and to investigate for themselves the problems put before them, as well as to discuss the merits of objections or assertions, and to have substantial reasons for his opinions. Nothing can be of greater value than a mind that is trained not only to consider the different sides of a question, but to guide itself to a sound judgment. It is the only instrument with which to meet successfully the difficulties of life, for, after all, truth is very often only to be reached through a network of contradictions.

HOME RULERS IN PARLIAMENT.

The question of Home Rule, or a native Parliament for Ireland, having attracted so much attention during the recent elections, both in England and Ireland, it will, now that the complete returns are before us, be interesting to glance at the success obtained by the Home Rule Party, and to consider what they can effect in the new Parliament toward carrying out their programme. Whether that programme be a sound one or otherwise we will not now discuss, but it is quite clear that the new party will, notwithstanding their increased numbers, be powerless to embarrass the Conservative Ministry. The Home Rulers, while apparently gratified at the number of seats which they have carried, have had their plans completely upset by the large majority obtained by Mr. DISRAELI's party over the Liberals and Home Rulers, both combined. This majority is at least forty, and even if the Home Rulers vote in a body with the Whigs against the Ministry on every available occasion it will not affect the position of the two great political parties. The Prime Minister can well afford to disregard any threats which the disaffected party may make, and it is, therefore, more than probable that after a discussion of the question in the House the subject will not be again brought before Parliament during Mr. DISRAELI's tenure of office.

The majority which the Premier can command has completely disorganized Mr. BUTT's plans. He was under the impression that the two political parties would be so evenly balanced that the Home Rulers could dictate terms, and thereby obtain a settlement of their demands. Mr. BUTT now, however, admits that there is no chance of obtaining any concession from Mr. DISRAELI, and the only consolation he gives his followers is that the new Administration is not likely to last more than three sessions. If Mr. BUTT can keep alive the Home Rule fever for three more years it is, indeed, probable that in the event of a dissolution of Parliament he may be able to increase his followers, and that if the Conservatives should then be in a minority the Home Rulers would be in a better position to enforce their demands; but at present it is quite evident the Home Rule movement is practically dead for three years at least.

As to the strength of the party, it appears that 58 out of the 103 members elected from Ireland are pledged to the Home Rule programme. In the borough of Athlone the Home Rule candidate and the Whig nominee had each an equal number of votes, so that a new election must take place, and if the Home Rulers win this seat they will number 59, exclusive of 25 English members who have promised to support the movement. Of the 58 elected from Ireland, 20 are pure unadulterated Whigs who "swallowed" the pledge for the sake of either retaining or obtaining a seat in Parliament, and if Mr. GLADSTONE were in power these would give him no trouble. Many of the others are men of moderate views, while there are not more than a dozen who hold extreme opinions. It is worthy of remark that all of the "old" Home Rulers have been re-elected, while the members who professed allegiance to Mr. GLADSTONE have been reduced from 45 to 12. The Irish Conservatives numbered 40 in the last Parliament; this year their number has been reduced to 32, but there are 4 Home Rulers who on ordinary occasions may be expected to vote with them.

In the province of Munster, hitherto the great Whig stronghold, the Whigs out of twenty-six members were only able to return four; in Leinster, out of thirty-six seats, they carried only one; while in Connaught not a single follower of GLADSTONE succeeded at the polls. In Ulster, indeed, the Liberals gained four seats, having increased their number from three to seven. The Home Rulers were only able to elect two members from this province, the Conservatives carrying twenty of the twenty-six seats.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE and Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE are the only men of note who have lost their seats in Ireland. Mr. FORTESCUE was President of the Board of Trade under Mr. GLADSTONE, and was formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is better known, however, as the husband of the Countess WALDEGRAVE. Mr. SULLIVAN, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, replaces Mr. FORTESCUE in the representation of Louth, and he is certainly one of the ablest of the Home Rule members. It is but fair to say that, with two or three exceptions, the Home Rule representatives are men of education and social position, and that there are at least a dozen of them who are fluent and able speakers. Thirteen of the number are Protestants and forty-five are Roman Catholics. The total number of Roman Catholics returned is forty-eight, being an increase of ten over the number of the same class in the last Parliament. Two Roman Catholic Englishman have obtained seats in Ireland as Home Rulers, but both were formerly in Parliament. Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, who sat a few years ago for an English constituency, has been returned for Westmeath County, and Sir GEORGE BOWYER, Bart., who some years ago represented an Irish borough, has been elected for Wexford County. Capt. NOLAN, who was unseated by Judge KEOGH last year, and who is so well known in connection with the celebrated "Galway judgment," has been again returned for Galway County. The total number of new members elected is forty-four, but a few of these were in Parliament on previous occasions.

These are the only facts of note in connection with the Irish elections, and while they do not show any tendency to a Conservative reaction, they at least show that the Whigs, notwithstanding recent legislation of a conciliatory nature, have completely lost the confidence of the country.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. Schenck, the American Minister to England, arrived here yesterday on the Abyssinia, from Liverpool. The Surveyor of the Port had a steam-cutter ready to convey him to New-York as soon as the ocean steamer arrived, so that Mr. Schenck was enabled to get to the City an early hour. On his arrival he went to the Brevoort House, on Fifth avenue, at about 11:30 A. M., and received his friends, who were anxious to welcome him back after his long absence from home. It has been freely stated unauthoritatively in many newspapers that Gen. Schenck had resigned, or would not return again as Minister to England. Neither is correct, as the fact is that Minister Schenck has actually engaged his berth on the Abyssinia, to go back to England in her next May. His present visit is merely a long-looked-for furlough, which the present state of affairs in Great Britain, pending the settlement of the political complications attending the formation of a new Cabinet, enables him to take. He had often applied for it before, as his private affairs in Ohio needed his personal supervision. Their arrangement now is the main object of his visit, and will occupy the most of his time after he has been to Washington. Mr. Schenck takes a very cheerful view of the present and future of American securities in Europe. The funding at five per cent. will go on satisfactorily.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.

The twenty-third annual report of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this City, the object of which is to provide a comfortable home for all infirm members of the church who are in needy circumstances, has just been published. From this it appears that there are at the present time in the institution 87 inmates, whose combined ages amount to 6,096 years, an average of seventy years for each person. The oldest is ninety years of age. The nativities are: From England, 9; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 3; Germany, 3; Nova Scotia, 2; America, 60. Only five of the inmates have died during the year. The expenses of the institution for the past twelve months [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

SPEECHES OF FERNANDO WOOD AND MR. BECK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House met to-day for debate on the Tax bill only, and two of the Democratic leaders, Beck and Fernando Wood, made the speeches which have been so long announced. Mr. Wood's speech was little more than a dreary partisan tirade. The statistical portions of the speech, if they had force in themselves, were so ill arranged that they created little impression upon the House. Mr. Beck, who says he never goes upon the stump without a speech of Mr. Dawes in his pocket, followed Mr. Wood in what both Beck and Wood called a continuance of the indictment of the Republican Party, framed in Mr. Dawes' speech. Mr. Beck announced that he should reserve his long trumpeted arraignment of the Administration until the debate upon the Legislative Appropriation bill, but he forgot his promises, his temper, and the threat of his speech together, and delivered a curious medley of argument and facts, statistics and unsupported assertion. The vehemence and ill-digested character of the speech did much to weaken its force. He believed no increase of taxation necessary, he would vote for no increase of the debt, he declared the issue of any portion of the reserve illegal, and insisted that Congress, in the Andrew Johnson days, when that law was passed, would no more have voted to give Secretary McCulloch the power to issue a reserve than they would have voted him a chariot for his translation to heaven. Mr. Beck opposed contraction, and made the curious statement that any contraction would diminish the value of the $350,000,000 of land in his district from 10 to 50 per centum. He went further, and advocated the abolition of national banks and the inauguration of free banking, and even intimated that greenback currency would be the best circulating medium.

DEFALCATIONS OF COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to a member of Congress showing, from the records of the Internal Revenue Office, that the aggregate amount of internal revenue collected during the period from September, 1863, when the Internal Revenue laws first went into effect, up to Feb. 28, 1874, (last month estimated,) is $1,792,553,000. Of this amount there is now due the United States from late Collectors $2,525,199, which is about 14-100 of one per cent. of the total amount collected. Of the total amount due $2,136,489 is due from officers appointed since March 4, 1869. In many cases there is reason to believe that the deficiency may have arisen from defalcations of deputies and employes of the Collector, for whose official conduct he is legally responsible. In such cases the Collector cannot be considered as personally guilty of embezzlement, though possibly censurable for not having exercised proper care. Under the present laws, his remedy against his deputies is through the State courts, where settlements are very often long delayed. Steps have been taken to recover the amounts due from these officers by suit upon their official bonds. The United States Attorneys in charge of these suits are urged by this office to a vigorous prosecution of the same, and with a few exceptions it is probable that the greater portion of the amount due will be recovered and paid into the Treasury. There are a number of cases of late Collectors whose accounts are yet unsettled, and are now being adjusted, in which the office has no information of any defalcation or criminal retention of the public funds by the Collector or any of his employes, and consequently the outstanding balances shown upon the books of this office in these cases have not been included in the above statement.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE INDIANS.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, writing to Gen. Sherman under date of Chicago, March 3, expresses the belief that the force of troops sent to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies is sufficient to so far intimidate the Indians at the agencies as to allow peaceful occupation. He thinks, however, that at any other time than at this inclement season hostilities would have commenced at the crossing of the North Platte River. He believes the majority of the Sioux bands have been preparing for hostilities for two years back, and thinks it possible that when the Spring opens we shall have lively times from well-armed raiding parties on the exposed frontier, and that life and property will be unsafe. He hopes, nevertheless, that the peaceful occupation of the agencies may lead to a better state of affairs.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

Indian Agent Saville telegraphs from the Red Cloud Agency, under date of March 5, informing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the troops had arrived there that day, and that everything was quiet. Also that many Indians had left the agency. The force above referred to is that under command of Col. J. E. Smith, which left Laramie on the morning of the 3d inst.

MERCHANDISE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that merchandise arriving at Detroit destined for British Columbia, via San Francisco, will be allowed to go forward under combined entry for transportation and exportation.

CONDITION OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is still confined to his bed, and is in a very feeble condition.

SENATOR BOUTWELL CONVALESCENT.

Senator Boutwell is convalescent, and walked out to-day.

FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Supervising Architect Mullett has asked the House Committee on Appropriations for $1,500,000 for continuing the work on the new State, War and Navy Departments. The south wing of the building will be ready for the occupancy of the State Department during the coming Summer.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,234,369; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,240,000; coin, $84,246,933, including coin certificates, $40,569,200; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

MILITARY NOTES.

Capt. G. H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty at Buffalo, N. Y., and ordered to duty at Baltimore, in place of Capt. Van Antwerp, Military Store-keeper.

A SOLDIER MURDERED BY INDIANS.

A dispatch received at the Army Head-quarters from Col. Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, dated Fort Sully, Feb. 25, says: "Private Charles Collins, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was murdered by the Indians at Grand River on the 22d, while herding cattle. The Indians stole the Government horse which he was riding. They were followed until the trail was lost. They went in the direction of the Standing Rock Agency. The agent has been notified."

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

During the week ending to-day, the Treasurer has received from the printing division $1,085,000 in fractional currency, and has forwarded during the same period $1,384,000 in notes, and $438,700 in fractional currency. The amount of securities held in trust for national banks is $399,656,900 to secure circulation, and $16,945,200 for deposits of public moneys. The national bank circulation outstanding to-day is $348,695,054. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $499,761; for the month, $1,939,482, and for the fiscal year, $67,075,633.

SUSPENSION OF A BLOCKADE.

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, has officially informed the Secretary of State that his Government had for the present suspended its proposed blockade of the Coast of Cantabria in Spain.

THE APPROACHING METHODIST CONFERENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—A meeting of Methodist ministers and laymen was held here last night to make preparations for the reception and accommodation of members of the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, which convenes in this city on the 1st of May next, and continues in session for thirty days. It is expected [illegible]

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The attendance at the Academy of Music yesterday was very large and brilliant, and the representation of "Mignon" passed off with the wonted smoothness and effect. "Mignon" does not wear quite so well as we expected; the oases of melody in the desert of harmony are few and far between, and the version of M. Thomas' opera, interpreted on the Italian stage is much heavier than the original *opéra comique*, in which crisp dialogue does duty for the dull recitatives. But Mme. Nilsson's personation of *Mignon* is charmingly poetical, and so long as she fills the rôle the work will doubtless attract. Yesterday's recital needs, of course, no comment. The announcements for this week set forth that "Gli Ugenotti" will be given to-morrow; that an extra representation is to occur, for the benefit of M. Maurel, Tuesday; and that "Marta" will be done Wednesday. "Aida" will probably be rendered on Friday. "Lohengrin," with Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary and Signori Campanini and Del Puente may be looked for about the Monday following.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

"Marta" was done at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday, and Mme. Di Murska sang, besides, the "shadow scene" from "Dinorah." As *Lady Enrichetta*, Mme. Di Murska did not impress us deeply: we have had so many first-rate representatives of that well-known personage that a mere fluent delivery of the notes no longer satisfies our expectations. In "Dinorah," *en revanche*, Mme. Di Murska's work was perfection, and when the difficulties of the *scena* are taken into account, it will be admitted that higher praise could scarcely be bestowed upon the performer. It is a great pleasure to listen to Mme. Di Murska's delivery of music of this kind, and we trust that during the tour upon which she is about to depart no one will neglect an opportunity of hearing her. The recital of "Marta" does not need review. We must mention, however, that Signor Verati, as *Lionello*, did exceedingly well, and obtained a deserved encore for a very unaffected and expressive reading of "M'appari."

OPERA AT THE STADT.

Mme. Lucca did not sing in "Don Juan" at the Stadt Theatre, last evening, because of indisposition, nor will she appear to-morrow. She is, however, announced for Tuesday, when "Fra Diavolo" is to be repeated. We have to note that Mr. Carlberg will supersede Mr. Bergmann as leader of the orchestra.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The two weeks' season of opera bouffe at the Lyceum Theatre will be entered upon to-morrow evening, when Mlle. Marie Aimée and the artists who first made known "La Fille de Mme. Angot" in this City, will reproduce that amusing and tuneful work. M. Lecocq's latest achievement will be brought out at the Lyceum in unexceptionable style, and, from appearances, will have another "run," only to be interrupted by the necessity of fulfilling engagements elsewhere.

BRIEF NOTES.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gave a matinée concert at Steinway Hall, yesterday, when a fine programme, of which Beethoven's eighth symphony, and Liszt's "Tasso," were prominent parts, was admirably interpreted. Mr. M. W. Whitney was the soloist....M. Henri Wieniawski is to have a farewell benefit concert at Steinway Hall, Thursday evening; we shall print the programme, in the recital of which M. Maurel, Mlle. Torriani, Signor Ferranti, and other artists, are to take part, hereafter. ....The fourth concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society occurred last evening. We shall speak of it in detail to-morrow....On Friday evening next a concert for the benefit of the Howard Glover Family will take place at Decker's Rooms.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—REAPPEARANCE OF JOHN GILBERT.

The unavoidable postponement of the promised production of "The Heir at Law" was doubtless a severe disappointment to the public. The cause of it was Mr. John Brougham's sudden and severe attack of illness, which has entirely prostrated that gentleman. Had the postponement of "The Heir at Law" prevented the appearance of Mr. John Gilbert the disappointment would have been a double one. No such untoward circumstance, however, occurred. Upon the performance of last evening being changed to "Money," Mr. Gilbert assumed his old character of *Stout*, to the delight of an exceedingly large audience. The gentleman's reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. Round after round of applause greeted him, and after the applause had apparently subsided, the veteran's first lines brought forth a repetition of the enthusiasm, and made altogether a tribute of which an actor of even Mr. Gilbert's experience and fame may be justly proud. We have no other such actor. John Gilbert to-day stands alone in his profession. Neither the English nor American stage can produce his rival. His range of characters extends over the widest field of dramatic literature. His *Sir Anthony Absolute*, *Sir Peter Teazle*, *Lord Duberly*, and his many other pictures from the old standard comedies, stand alone on the modern stage. To consummate and conscientious art in John Gilbert must be added a personal reputation which is nothing short of his professional fame. The comedy audience of New-York, to be found only at Wallack's Theatre, appreciate John Gilbert so thoroughly as to feel his absence from the stage as a personal loss. Returning with renewed health and vigor, they will probably soon see him in a series of his most famous and delightful creations. Of his performance of *Stout* last night, it is almost unnecessary to speak. It is as well known to New-York as Booth's *Hamlet*. It is not one of Mr. Gilbert's best performances, by any means. The character gives no scope for fine acting. But all that could be done in a legitimate way with it was seen in Mr. Gilbert's performance. We may make particular mention of his "make up" for *Mr. Stout*. He gave us just one of those pictures of eccentric character which, while far out of the commonplace of life, did not border on the grotesque or extravagant. Mr. Gilbert's acting seemed to inspire the entire performance of "Money" last night with new vigor, and the comedy passed off amid the most gratifying tokens of approval.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Booth's Theatre was last night the scene of some remarkably fine acting, and some shocking bad thunder. The acting was supplied by Mme. Janauschek, and the thunder, we suppose, by the prompter. Modern science, as applied to stage mechanism, ought surely be able to supply some better imitation of thunder than the monotonous beating of a bass drum by a herculean prompter. This primitive contrivance had last night nearly the effect of spoiling the entire second act of "Macbeth." When Mme. Janauschek, as *Lady Macbeth*, was speaking her best lines, in tones of subdued intensity, the "thunder" was loudest, and when Mr. Levick, as *Macbeth*, was speaking in careful whispers, the "thunder" was almost deafening. The audience last night at Booth's Theatre filled every seat and standing place in the building. The favor with which Mme. Janauschek's performances have been received has nightly increased in enthusiasm, and is as creditable to the genius of the actress as it is to the public admiration of sterling merit. Mme. Janauschek gave us a very striking and original performance of *Lady Macbeth*. In many respects it resembled Miss Cushman's famous performance. It had all the force and vigor of that lady's acting, while it brought forth a number of original readings, which, while never given for the mere sake of effect, evidenced, in the strongest possible light, the originality and strength of this actress's peculiar genius. Her sleep-walking scene was quite a revelation. It differed in almost every material point from that of any other famous actress, and was withal one of the most electrical and yet artistic pieces of acting Janauschek has yet given us. The applause which greeted the lady at the close of this scene was as demonstrative as it was deserved. Mr. Levick is to be complimented upon showing an exceedingly intelligent conception of *Macbeth*. We are sorry to say, though, that his conception fell far short of his execution. The gentleman lacks both physique and voice for the part, and his profes-

worthy efforts to cover these shortcomings by painfully particular attention to details only made the tragedy tedious without adding one jot to its effect. Mr. Walcot was admirable as *Macduff*, and Mr. Daly read the lines of *Banquo* with becoming emphasis and appreciation. The setting of the tragedy was particularly fine and appropriate, as were also the costumes and the incidental music.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The enterprise of the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre finds an appropriate reward in the success of the play which was produced there on last Tuesday, "Charity." Mr. Gilbert's latest dramatic production surpasses even its London reputation, and its intrinsic worth is of course greatly enhanced by the excellent representation and stage setting which it receives at Mr. Daly's house. There is no doubt that its intricacies are somewhat embarrassing, and that its developments are a trifle tortuous, but these defects are more than counterbalanced by the terse and epigrammatic force of the author's dialogue, as well as by the delicately poetical treatment common to all Mr. Gilbert's dramatic compositions. It is true that the theme turns upon more worldly and immediate interests than he is accustomed to handle, but even in this new direction, the special powers which gained Mr. Gilbert his repute in such plays as "Pygmalion and Galatea," "The Palace of Truth," and the like, are in no way obscured or disguised. The setting of the play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre must of necessity greatly improve its general proportions and render it especially acceptable to play-goers. Those nice elaborations and pleasing details which never escape the watchful eye of the experienced manager, are most assiduously looked to, and with entirely satisfactory results. The repetition of "Charity" during the past week has made its strong points more objective, and has removed those crudities and imperfections from which a first performance is never altogether free. Then the members of the company are, as it were, more assimilated with the parts which they represent, and anything in the nature of constraint or singularity of acting is eradicated. All the leading members of the company are suited with rôles which appear to be especially adapted to their capacities. The manifest experience and training of Miss Ada Dyas stand her in good stead of any particularly powerful attributes, and Miss Fanny Davenport has quite escaped from the trammels of her usually rather middling achievements by the strength and artistic interpretation which she brings to the impersonation of *Ruth Tredgett*. With so good a play as "Charity" on the boards of Mr. Daly's theatre, and with excellent acting and fine accessories, large and enthusiastic audiences are the present order of things, and, of course, a brilliant run for the new play is in the prospective.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

It might be a pertinent question to ask whether the play-goers of the City are ever likely to tire of "Led Astray," and a negative response would hardly be too extravagant an affirmation of its deserved success. The bills night after night, and the advertisements day after day, contain the truthful information (which cannot be always said of these partial mediums) that "there is no diminution of the interest of the public in this most charming play." Were centennial celebrations to have days instead of years for their basis, that of "Led Astray" might be commemorated on next Friday evening. During the week it will run from its ninety-sixth to its hundred and third performance. The management, however, make an announcement of the fact that they have purchased from the authors, Messrs. D'Ennery and Cormon, the exclusive right to represent in the country "Les Deux Orphelines," which is now running at Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, and which is claimed to be the greatest Parisian success in twenty-five years.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"A Round of Pleasure" is still in the ascendant at the Grand Opera-house, but with such pleasant variety as prevents even pleasure becoming one-sided and monotonous. There are no less than nine distinct items on the week's programme, Mr. Fox, of course, holding the most prominent position. "Jack Harkaway at Sea" and "Humpty Dumpty at School" are his present entertainments. The engagement of the Martinetti Family of pantomimists (ten in number) is announced....The attraction at Niblo's, during the week, is Mr. Frank Mayo's representation of "Davy Crockett," a very agreeable sketch of a backwoodsman's life, with a good deal of force and free from much of that exaggeration which might be supposed to belong to such a subject. *Davy* is the principal figure in a very well-constructed play.... The Olympic is still given to vaudeville and novelty entertainment. The Berger Family introduce their new acts and musical novelties. Sol Smith Russell illustrates the humorous side of things, and there is a whole host of other artists, each claiming to be the bright particular star in his or her line....."Paris by Moonlight," which is at present being exhibited at the Colosseum, will be replaced in a few weeks by the cyclorama of "London in 1874, by Night," which lately arrived in this country. There will be a variation of the attractions in the Lectorium during the week....The *clientele* of Dan Bryant's pleasant temple of minstrelsy have reason to be satisfied with the programme which the management furnishes. Its quality is good, and the attractions which it contains are of ample variety.... Mr. George L. Fox terminates his connection with the Grand Opera-house and Messrs. Duff and Daly on March 14. He will then, associated with a gentleman hitherto unknown in dramatic circles, assume the management of the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Fox has secured a lease of the premises from Mr. A. T. Stewart, and will conduct the house as a pantomime and ballet theatre. The style of pantomime will resemble that formerly given at Niblo's by the Ravels rather than the spectacular pantomime of the Olympic and other theatres. He has engaged a large and efficient company, adapted to this style of entertainment, including Mr. C. K. Fox and the Rigl sisters....Miss Stella Congdon, the young lady who made so successful a début as *Moth* in "Love's Labor's Lost," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is not, as was generally supposed, a sister of Miss Fanny Davenport, but is a young lady from "society," who has been for some time under the tutorship of Miss Fanny Morant.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

A performance of French plays for the benefit of M. Paul Juignet was given at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening. The *pièce de résistance* of the bill was a three-act comedy, called "L'Infortunée Caroline," which turns upon the self-inflicted, and exceedingly comical tortures of a young wife who finds her husband too prosaic for her, and lashes herself into all sorts of moods by misinterpreting his every word and act. *Caroline's* father and mother aid and abet her in harassing her quite inoffensive husband, and an endless succession of laughable incidents grows out of the situation. Had "L'Infortunée Caroline" been acted with the requisite briskness, the merriment would have been continuous; the "waits" between the acts, unlucky, were interminable, and now and then the representation itself dragged a little. The first and second acts, however, elicited much hilarity, and M. Juignet's portrayal of the henpecked confectioner, M. Valter's sketch of his father-in-law, and the inquisitorial mother-in-law presented by Mme. Daire, were elaborate and effective personations.

A NOTABLE REPRESENTATION.

They do some things exceedingly well in England. Witness the performance about to occur for the benefit of Mr. Benjamin Webster. Mr. Webster is an artist and manager has been before the public upward of half a century, and who has been one of the steadiest laborers in his profession. The representation now being gotten up as a testimonial to him is, artistically, in keeping with his claims. "The School for Scandal" is to be given, and every actor of note in Great Britain is to appear in it. It would, of course, be useless to expatiate upon the merits of each of the performers, for the reader at all interested in theatrical matters is in possession of sufficient information on the subject. But we make room for the "cast," which is as follows: *Sir Peter Teazle*, Mr. Phelps; *Sir Oliver Surface*, Mr. S. Emery; *Charles Surface*, Mr. Charles Mathews; *Joseph Surface*, Mr. Creswick; *Sir Benjamin Backbite*, Mr. Buckstone; *Crabtree*, Mr. Compton; *Rowley*, Mr. Horace Wigan; *Moses*, Mr. J. L. Toole; *Careless*, Mr. H. J. Montague; *Trip*, Mr. J. Clarke; *Sir Harry Bumper*, Mr. Santley; *Lady Teazle*, Miss Helen Faucit; *Mrs. Candour*, Mrs. Stirling; *Lady Sneerwell*, Mrs. Mellon; *Maria*, Miss Isabel Bateman. An address, written by Mr. John Oxenford, is to be read, previous to the comedy, by Mrs. Keeley, and Mr. Henry Irving will give a recitation. The subscriptions already made for tickets assure a very brilliant success.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING ACT—A VICTORY FOR THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 7.—The temperance people have finally carried their point, and have achieved a great victory in the matter of the closing of the saloons on Sunday, and, as a consequence, are highly elated over their success. This morning a committee representing the Supreme Council of the Liquor-dealers' Association called upon Mayor Stokley, and stated their object was to deliver to him the following resolutions, which were recently adopted:

Resolved, That all persons connected with this association be and are hereby requested to close their place of business on Sunday, March 8, 1874, and on each succeeding Sunday thereafter.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to present the above resolution, and convey therewith our sentiments of appreciation of your impartial and just action, guaranteeing as it does, that the rights of all classes under the laws shall be respected, regardless of clamor or excitement.

The Mayor said that he felt complimented by the resolutions, and was pleased with their spirit, and felt confident that they would be carried out. The spokesman of the liquor-dealers, John Wharton, assured his Honor that the resolutions would be observed in good faith. He said that they had been unanimously passed by the liquor-dealers in the Twenty-ninth Ward, full representations being present from nineteen wards of the city.

Meanwhile, in the Court of Common Pleas, another scene was being enacted, Judges Allison, Finletter, and Pierce being upon the bench. The court-room was crowded with spectators. The court delivered a voluminous opinion regarding the Sunday prohibitory act of 1855, in presence of the Baptist clergymen who had waited upon the Mayor a few days before. The opinion declared that Police officers had perfect right to arrest a man for misdemeanor without warrant, upon seeing the commission of the act, and declaring also that if such cases were returned to that court, they would be dealt with in that spirit.

This afternoon Mayor Stokle directed Chief of Police Jones to issue the following proclamation:

To all whom it may concern: In consequence of the interpretation this day placed by the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas upon the act of Assembly of 1855, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, notice is hereby given that orders have been issued to the Police force to aid in bringing the violators of its provisions to justice. All good citizens are earnestly invited to co-operate with the authorities in enforcing the act.

The saloons of the city to-morrow will be closed and great will be the rejoicing thereat. Temperance meetings will be held in prominent churches and halls in various parts of the city. The victory will greatly encourage the women to prosecute their movement, but the saloon-keepers will make no further concessions.

OHIO.

THE WORK OF THE WEEK IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—The crusaders moved in four squads to-day. No liquor-dealers have signed the pledge, but a number have informed the ladies that they have closed their liquor trade. The presumption is that they want to hold themselves free to resume the traffic if the woman's movement should not succeed, and therefore will not pledge themselves. The ladies close the week's work with the nerve and enthusiasm that characterized the commencement, and announce that they will resume hostilities Monday.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PART OF THE STATE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 7.—At Findlay, Ohio, the woman's temperance movement is progressing beyond the most sanguine expectations of the people. After three days' work more than 200 have signed the pledge, and four saloon-keepers have surrendered. This morning, a large quantity of liquor was emptied into the streets. The ladies are encamped and will not stop singing and praying until every saloon in town is closed. About 400 ladies are engaged in the work. At Maumee City and Perrysburg the ladies have organized to the number of 100 in each place, and will inaugurate the crusade immediately. No definite plan of action has yet been decided upon in this city. A meeting has, however, been called for Monday evening to consider the matter.

THE MOVEMENT IN CLEVELAND AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 7.—The interest in the temperance movement is constantly increasing, and the ladies are organizing in various parts of the city for a determined campaign. Several saloons were visited to-day.

In Newburg, a suburban town, one dealer was induced to renounce his calling.

A committee of ladies from the First Universalist Church, at Mount Gilead, visited the saloons in that place to-day, and received the signatures of all the liquor-dealers to their pledge.

At Elyria the largest temperance meeting ever convened in that city was held last night. More than 1,000 persons were present, and unusual enthusiasm was manifested, indicating the earnestness of the people.

The crusade is going on at Alliance. A large meeting was held in the Opera-house last night. Two bars have been closed. Work on the street will begin next week.

At New-Philadelphia the ladies' army number over 200. Daily prayer-meetings are being held, and many business men attend. Communications were received from the Grand Jury urging immediate work. Out of eighty-four indictments presented to the court seventy were for selling liquor.

At Wooster thorough preparations are being made to move on the saloons early next week.

KANSAS.

A TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 7.—A temperance mass-meeting was held here last night, and, in spite of the inclement weather, was largely attended. There was much enthusiasm manifested. No saloons were visited. The ladies have called a meeting of their members for organization and perfecting plans, to be held Monday afternoon. The churches are to devote Sunday to prayer for the good of the cause. A determination is expressed to commence a general series of day visitations as soon as an organization is effected.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE VISIT TO THE SALOONS POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 7.—The temperance crusade has been postponed here on account of the organization of the women not being satisfactorily completed. This morning most of the saloon-keepers received notices through the mail to the effect that the visit to the bar-rooms had been deferred until next week, at which time the praying bands would assemble, and hoped to be courteously received. The ladies of Camden are neither discouraged nor dismayed. Yesterday a delegation of temperance women waited upon Theodore W. Jones, the proprietor of a prominent whisky shop in the centre of the city, and asked him if he would not abandon his business and turn his attention to something more legitimate. This he refused to do, when they stated that a praying band would visit his saloon soon, and hoped they would be received in a courteous manner. He replied they could come and pray in his bar-room as much as they liked, but if they interfered with his business he would call upon the police and have them taken to the lock-up. Dr. Reynell Coates, who is well known as having ran upon the Native American ticket with Daniel Webster for Vice President of the United States, is taking an active part in the temperance movement. The clergymen are also participating with zeal and spirit. The ladies were expected to inaugurate the crusade last night, and the liquor-dealers made every preparation to receive them. One saloon had hired a brass band, and another employed a singing society to drown their proceedings if they had put in an appearance. The saloons were all crowded to excess in anticipation of the visit, and excitement was high.

TEMPERANCE RALLY IN PASSAIC.

A large temperance rally was held on Friday night, in the Presbyterian Church, Passaic. A number of clergymen were present, and Dr. J. M. Howe, Vice President of the New-Jersey State Temperance Society, presided. A plan of action was decided upon. An organization to be known as the Temperance Alliance of Passaic was effected. It was proposed to publish the names of all freeholders signing petitions for licenses, as well as those who sell liquor, and of those who frequent the saloons. The clergymen of the different churches, with Dr. Howe, were appointed an Executive Committee. The clergymen, at the next meeting, are to name three laymen from their respective charges, who will be added to the committee. There are twenty-four licensed drinking-places and six or eight unlicensed in the village. Several of the saloon-keepers of Newark yesterday received, through the post, cards notifying them that a committee of ladies will visit their respective places of business some day this week. These notices purport to have been signed by a committee of ladies of Newark, but it is thought to be a hoax. The saloon-keepers say that if the threat be executed the ladies will be received and treated courteously. In the Newark courts yesterday several saloon-keepers were tried for violation of the Sunday Liquor law. One Fruinsfeld, who had notified the public that a church meeting would be held in his saloon one Sunday, was fined $100 and costs.

LOCAL NOTES.

IN THIS CITY.

The temperance agitators were busy yesterday in arranging a programme for meetings in this City and vicinity next week. To-day, at 3 P. M., the usual meetings in aid of the cause will be held in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, in the Methodist church on East Seventeenth street, in the Forsyth M. E. Church, and the first of a series in a large brewery on One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Harlem. To-night Mr. A. T. McMullen and some ladies will attend a meeting in Harry Hill's saloon on Houston street. The Good Templars, following the example of the Sons of Temperance, have in contemplation a large mass-meeting next week. As yet the temperance women have not fully decided to visit and pray in the liquor saloons. Only a few have proclaimed a willingness to do so, and the main body of the temperance women disclaim any connection with this class. The meeting in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, it is expected, will be the centre of attraction to-day. At the meeting last Sunday nearly 200 persons came forward and signed the pledge.

THE CAUSE ON LONG ISLAND.

Now that the women of Long Island City and suburbs have taken hold of the temperance subject, the people begin to perceive that something is to be accomplished, and that speedily. The young ladies have united with the societies of Astoria, and are going in to win, and at their mass-meeting to-morrow night, confidently expect large accessions to the local organizations. The liquor-dealers ridicule the idea of their being frightened into temperance, and will make a hard fight. Several saloonists are willing to sell out their business. The temperance prayer-meeting to be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock will doubtless attract a large assemblage, the novelty of seeing the women conducting the meeting being the attraction. To-morrow night a mass-meeting will assemble in Smithsonian Hall, Central avenue and West Third street, to organize a lodge of Good Templars, at which time an election of officers will take place. This evening a temperance sermon will be preached at the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church by its pastor.

In Southold, Long Island, a lecture entitled "Beauty and the Beast, or, Women's War against Whisky," was delivered before a large audience by Rev. W. C. Steel on Thursday night. This place is one of the strongest anti-liquor towns on the island, there being but one saloon open, and the people of the village are making strenuous efforts to have it closed.

DR. CHANDLER ON HEALTH AND HEALTH LAWS.

On yesterday evening a lecture was delivered in the Cooper Institute by Dr. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, on "Health and Health Laws." The lecture was not so comprehensive as was intended, owing to a suggestion by a gentleman on the platform. Dr. Chandler, however, after a brief prefaratory introduction, said that man was the most perfect of animals in physical and mental developments, and as the engine required water and air, so the human being required the agencies of the creation to develop his natural endowments. He described how the animal must have a digestive food that will find its way into the channels necessary for the propagation of life; that the heart is only a force-pump from which all the blood permeating the system receives its impulse. There are only two sets of channels, the one bringing the blood to the extremities called arteries and the other bringing it back to the reservoirs called veins, the capillaries acting as agents. He entered into an elaborate explanation, showing the death average from a want of proper supply of air and water in Liverpool and New-York —in the former 32 in 1,000, and in the latter that nearly one-half the death-rate was among children under five years of age, but decreasing as they grew in years. He observed, however, that for those who die in New-York, there are two sick. Here he quoted from a record kept not long ago by the Metropolitan Police. From 1860 to 1874 the average was twelve to twelve and a half on the 1,000. The average sickness, eleven and a half days per annum, lost 74,000 days, and in dollars about $37,000 a year. He remarked that not so many died from contagious diseases as was imagined, compared to the deaths resulting from bad air, want of food, shelter, poverty, &c. In the olden times, he said, epidemics were superstitiously regarded, and the people considered they came in punishment of existing evils, but he demonstrated that they were the result of natural negligence. That the instances of plague in various countries originated from a want of drainage and adoption of proper reservoirs for water, &c. The sanitary works in England, for example Dover and other towns, by the introduction of fresh water, reduced the percentage in consumption and typhoid. Health, he said, is the working man's capital. The emigrant is worth $1,000, and the able-bodied man worth several times more. He pointed out that the sanitary improvements in England increased the average length of lives in a geometrical ratio. Having entered into a lengthy description of the oxygen in air and its effects on the human system, as well as epidemics proceeding from the atmosphere, he dwelt considerably on the insufficiency of air in tenement-houses and school-rooms. He showed the prevalence of carbon arising from neglected sewerage—decayed vegetables and traps in houses, from which gases escaped prejudicial to health. The trap, especially, should be placed outside to prevent any communication with the house; also the closet in houses should be kept closed at night. As water carries nutrition in its pure state, yet there is no such thing as chemically pure water, it may have components, such as potassium, magnesia, a compound of several waters, it enters so largely into the existence of life that its consideration is of great importance. The Croton water, containing sulphate of potash and silica, is recommended in preference to wells. After discussing the properties and adulterations of bread, flour, milk, and liquors he wished to impress upon his audience that there was less adulteration in New-York than most people imagined.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

A large number of spectators assembled last evening in Wood's Gymnasium, East Twenty-eighth street, to witness a sparring, fencing, and wrestling entertainment, given as a complimentary testimonial to Prof. James O'Neill by his pupils. The exercises during the evening showed considerable proficiency in the amateur performers, and frequently elicited the marked applause of those occupying the benches encircling the arena. The entertainment commenced with a sparring match between William Stafford and J. Phillips. The combatants were evenly matched, and exhibited much skill and dexterity. Prof. James O'Neill and James Reynolds then engaged in a sparring match, which was witnessed with much interest. This was followed by a wrestling match between Homer Lane and Matt Grace. The skill and dexterity displayed in this match by the contestants showed a very careful training, and several times during the contest the spectators manifested their appreciation. Lane got the first fall and Grace won the second. On the third round both withdrew after an exciting contest, without either being brought to the ground. A sparring match was next witnessed between Dr. George S. Meigs and J. E. Russell, which was also applauded. Joseph Carroll and George A. Brown then entered the arena and took part in a sparring match, which was witnessed with evident satisfaction. E. A. Johnson and Capt. Jouerrerd then made their appearance on the boards, and went through a series of dexterous manœuvres in fencing with foils, after which Robert Cornell and William Devoe engaged in a sparring match. The exercises were then agreeably varied by a masterly trapeze performance by Shed Le Clair, whose wonderful dexterity was repeatedly applauded. Henry Buermeyer and Luke Walsh next engaged in an interesting sparring match, and the evening's entertainment was brought to a close by a sparring match between Prof. J. O'Neill and A. V. Gorcourts, one of his pupils.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major W. L. Elliott, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. William Jacobsen, of the British Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, and Capt. Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, are at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. F. Plunkett, of England; Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, and Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister to England; Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston; Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Hon. Burton C. Cook, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

TOWN TOPICS.

TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING FOR MURDER.

The trial of James C. King, indicted for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, was continued before Judge Brady and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. As heretofore, District Attorney Phelps conducted the case for the prosecution, the prisoner being represented by Messrs. William A. Beach, Howe & Hummel, and John O. Mott. Among the prisoner's friends present in court was Miss Fanny Haywood, the actress, who sat near him and occasionally conversed with him.

On behalf of the accused, Mr. Julius A. Palmer testified to having known him in California, where he lived in style and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He (the accused) seemed passionately fond of his children. Subsequently saw him in New-York, where his manner was different, and sometimes seemed wild. He met him in September, 1872, and the first thing the prisoner said to him was, "I have had the most trouble I have ever had in my life; I found my wife was living with another man." Witness took him to his room, where he repeated the story, expressed fear of being shot, and said if they did not kill him he would kill himself; believed the prisoner irrational.

Maria Foreman, a colored girl, who lived as servant in Mr. King's family, testified that O'Neil was in the habit of visiting Mrs. King frequently during her husband's absence, and remaining until 9 or 10 o'clock at night; that on such occasions witness would be ordered by Mrs. King to take the children away to play, and that O'Neil's visits were but seldom when Mr. King was at home; that after Mrs. King left home, she (witness) informed Mr. King of such visits.

Several witnesses testified to having seen King and O'Neil out shooting together.

Mrs. Maria Turner testified to seeing King, in speaking of his children, wring his hands, and say if they took them away from him he would be a ruined man.

Charles A. Larmont, a resident of Turner's Station, testified to being on a train when Mr. King requested him to speak to Mrs. King, and ask her to leave where she was sitting, between Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, saying that if she was once away from their influence he had no doubt she would come back to live with him, but the witness refused to interfere.

A telegram from King to Jesse A. Folk was here produced, in which King says he has discovered full and complete evidence of the guilt of the parties.

John Horn, a railway brakeman, saw O'Neil and Mrs. King walking on the railroad track and disappear in the woods, and he (witness) made the fact known to Mr. King.

Isaac Barnes, a constable at Turner's Station, testified to Mr. King having put him in charge of his house when Mrs. King went away. King gave him a gun and a pistol, and instructions to shoot any one who attempted to take the children away. On that occasion King was very much excited. Witness had a tussle with King on the occasion of the execution of an order granted, by Judge Blatchford, in bankruptcy. The quarrel was in reference to the possession of a gun-case, which King finally gave up to him.

Joseph O. Weaver testified to the extreme fondness exhibited by King for his children while stopping at Newport in the hotel of witness.

The court here adjourned to to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

THE BROADWAY EXPLOSION.

The origin of the explosion at Broadway and Twentieth street still remains a mystery. Mr. Newton, the agent of the Parlor Artillery Company, is still in hospital, but is able to converse freely. He states that he was not handling the caps at the time of the explosion, but was standing at the doorway of the store, looking out into the street. He asserts that he is confident no other explosive material than the caps was in the store at the time, but, as on former occasions, states his entire inability to advance any theory as to the cause which led to the extraordinary occurrence. A number of experiments were made on Friday with the paper cartridges, at Greenville, N. J., by Mr. Gildersleve, Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles. The cover was removed from a wooden box containing a gross of paper boxes each, (holding fifty of the caps,) and a detonating bomb was fired into it without causing an explosion. Then a fuse was lighted and set in the centre, but the paper of one box only was consumed. Afterward a torpedo was exploded in the centre of another box, and still no explosion of the contents followed. Finally a musket-ball was fired through the centre of the box, and exploded the contents, proving that a sharp, swift blow is necessary to cause an explosion. Ordinary percussion has no effect whatever on the cartridges. The Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles is still engaged in trying to solve the mystery of the cause of the explosion, but so far without result. Mr. Newton, the agent, states that the cartridges which exploded were in the window, and this fact has been seized upon by those who adhere to the theory that the explosion was the result of spontaneous combustion, caused by the heat of the sun's rays. Experiments, however, have failed to prove this theory, and those who are in every way competent to form an opinion on the subject dismiss the idea as absurd. The Post Office Department at Washington has issued instructions to Postmasters respecting the transmission of "parlor artillery," toy mortars, through the Post Office. The heads of the department direct that the persons engaged in their manufacture and sale be notified that such articles will not be received for transmission through the mails.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

A meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform was held last night at Eighteenth street and Third avenue, Mr. P. Frankenheimer in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the Committee on Grievances appointed to investigate the conduct of Oliver Charlick, reported that they had performed a great deal of good, and laid several matters before the Grand Jury for the consideration of that body, but could not say what action would be taken on them. So many lawyers had shown themselves anxious to counteract the work of the committee, that they did not know what would become of it. The action of Col. Spencer in introducing a bill asking for compensation for the clothing of the regiment worn during the war was severely criticised, the statement being made that none of the members of the Fifth Regiment who served in the war were at present connected with the regiment. Mr. Haight thought the City should support a standing army of 1,000 men, to be used as auxiliaries to the Police Force. They would be very useful to clean Broadway in case a Police Commissioner should die, and would make an imposing display when marching at the head of the funeral cortége. (Laughter.) The whole subject was referred to a committee of three on armories. After an address on municipal affairs generally from Mr. E. H. Jenny, Mr. Haight said that inasmuch as it had been shown that gross mismanagement had existed in the Police Department, through which great frauds had been perpetrated on the City, and a great many persons had been spoken of as successors of the late King of the Department, who had lain in state in the City Hall, for what reason he knew not, they were glad to learn of the nomination which had been made by the Mayor. He, therefore, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Council of Political Reform of the Eighteenth Ward, earnestly desire and recommend the Board of Aldermen to confirm the nomination of George H. Andrews for Police Commissioner, he being, in our opinion, an honest man, and eminently fitted for the position.

Mr. Jenny, while regretting that the Department of Taxes should lose the valuable services of Mr. Andrews, thought the Police Department would be largely benefited by his accession.

The resolution of Mr. Haight was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

DEDICATION OF A NEW SYNAGOGUE.

The splendid synagogue, or, as the modern Jews chose to call it, temple, at the corner of Sixty-third street and Lexington avenue, which had been erected by the Congregation Anshi Chesed, formerly worshiping in Norfolk street, and dedicated by them to the worship of the Almighty during the last Summer, has passed into the hands of a new congregation, Beth El. This congregation is formed by a combination of the congregation Anshi Chesed and Adas Jeshurum, the latter of whom had their temple in West Thirty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue. Both congregations had for some years abandoned the orthodox form of worship cultivated by their forefathers, and adopted prayers in English, instead of the Hebrew, as formerly. Rev. Dr. David Emhorn, one of the best Talmudists in this country, was the Minister of the Congregation Adas Jeshurum, while the Congregation Anshi Chesed, though owning one of the finest houses of worship, had no spiritual head, and despite all efforts to form one, had thus far been unsuccessful. Both congregations determined, thereupon, to join their interests and become one, which union was effected some time since, and thus the new congregation "Beth El" originated. This congregation yesterday took formal possession of the temple erected on the corner of Sixty-third street and Lexington avenue, and celebrated the event yesterday morning by a solemn service, which, in spite of the severity of the weather was well attended. The form of service of the new congregation is that gotten up by Rev. Dr. Emhorn, which though retaining most of the prayers peculiar to the Jews, has them in English or German instead of Hebrew. That service discusses every allusion to the bondage of the Hebrews during the Middle Ages, as the reform Jew of America believes that he is now freer from every physical bond. Thus the prayer for a speedy return to the Holy City, so frequently uttered in the orthodox synagogue is not heard, but instead of this hymns and praise are sung. The musical portion of the service was finely rendered by Rev. Mr. Goldstein, assisted by a chorus, accompanied by the splendid organ.

OLIVER CHARLICK'S "JANE MOSELY."

John A. Wyman has commenced a suit in the Superior Court of this City to recover from Oliver Charlick the sum of $7,389 93 for services rendered. In his complaint Mr. Wyman alleges that, from the 8th of March, 1873, to and including the 28th of June, 1873, he rendered services to Charlick in the form of joiner's work on and part construction of the steam-boat Jane Moseley, to the value of $15,389 93; that Charlick paid on account $8,000, leaving still due the balance for which suit is brought, and which Charlick has neglected, although promised, to pay. Charlick answers the complaint by a general denial. Yesterday a motion was made in Superior Court, Chambers, on behalf of plaintiff, to send the case before a Referee, and the court granted the motion.

SEQUEL TO A MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.

James McCarthy, of Far Rockaway, Long Island, was yesterday held to bail by Justice Johnson, of Valley Stream, upon two charges, in $1,000 and $1,500, under the following circumstances: Some time ago a German known as "Dutch Christy," residing at Far Rockaway, near McCarthy's house, married a girl, then living in New-York as a domestic, and a crowd of men and boys assembled at his house and gave him a calathumpian serenade. Christy responded to their calls, and treated them liberally with whisky. Her term of service having expired, Christy took his wife home, and the roughs prepared to give him another serenade, but McCarthy persuaded them to desist, as Christy had already spent all he could afford. On Friday night, however, they assembled again, made a great racket, and built a bonfire in the street. McCarthy, who was away when the crowd came, soon returned, and found the sparks from the bonfire falling upon the roof of his house, when he scattered the fire and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to rekindle it. The crowd then dispersed. About 11 o'clock he again heard a noise at Christy's house, and upon going out he found one man trying to kick in the door and another trying to break in the blinds. He ordered them away, and upon their refusing to go he seized his gun and fired and then started in pursuit and overtook one of the men, whom, after a scuffle, he secured. This man's name is John Minnaugh. He overtook the other man a few blocks away and found him to be Frank Winne, with his face covered with blood from the effects of shot wounds. The two men entered complaint against McCarthy and he was held to bail as above stated. McCarthy bears the reputation of an upright man, and a very courageous one. He has on several occasions saved the lives of drowning persons along the coast.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Daniel Dermody was charged with driving a horse which, it was alleged, had a large and painful sore on its back. Mr. Bergh appeared on behalf of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to prosecute the case. One of his officers testified to the above facts, but the testimony was contradicted by several witnesses for the defense, who swore that the sore was not a painful one and was well protected from rubbing against the saddle by cloths. The prisoner was discharged.

TOBACCO REMEDY—How to Quit its Use; How to Stop Drinking, or the Experience of Poor Mrs. Harris; Remorse of a Druggist's Clerk; How to Get Well and Keep Well; in SCIENCE OF HEALTH for March; twenty cents, or $2 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The age is prolific in mushroom tonics, but somehow the public after twenty-five years' experience of the invigorating, life-sustaining, and eminently wholesome properties of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS look coldly upon these experiments on human credulity.—*Advertisement.*

Demand the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" of your druggist, and accept no substitute. This famous perfume has no equal. Use "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR," 75 cents and $1 50.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine
PREVENTS HAIR FALLING.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Noted Skin Doctor, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, positively cures untimely wrinkles, unnatural redness of the nose or face, moth patches, freckles, blackheads, or flesh worms, and pimple eruptions. Also, by personal attention, moles, wens, and warts.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions, all eruptive and other scalp diseases. Also, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, and dry, moist, and scaly dandruff.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold every where by druggists.

Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Dress Hats ready for inspection. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CAREY-BRENTON—COWARD.—In Brooklyn, July 29, 1873, by Rev. Noah D. Schenck, CRANSTOUN A. CAREY-BRENTON, of Devonshire, England, to VIRGINIA KATE, only daughter of the late William Coward, Esq., of Baltimore, Md. No cards.

DIED.

ASTEN.—At Harlem, on Saturday, March 7, EUPHEMIA ASTEN.

Notice of funeral—See Monday's paper.

BRIDGE.—In Paris, on Thursday, March 5, PAULINE W., widow of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 69th year of her age.

CARVALLO.—On Friday evening, the 6th inst., ANNIE JUDSON, widow of the late Manuel Carvallo, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Chili to France, England, and Belgium.

The friends of the family and of her sisters, Mrs. John P. Ridner, Mrs. Frederick Bokee, and Mrs. O. H. Mildeberger are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DOUGHTY.—On Friday, March 6, ELASON WARDROP, infant daughter of Isaac L. and Jane Doughty, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 623 Leonard st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

DUNN.—On the 7th inst., at Newark, N. J., Mrs. SARAH T., widow of the late Drake Dunn, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 72 years.

The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains from foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 12:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

FISHER.—On the 6th inst., JOHN KENRICH FISHER, in the 67th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Newton, Mass., yesterday, for interment in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

GANTZ.—Saturday morning, 7th inst., VIRGINIA MARTHA S., eldest child of Virginia H. and the late John W. Gantz, aged 20 years.

Funeral from Church of the Incarnation, Broad and Jefferson sts., Philadelphia, on Monday, March 9, at 4 o'clock.

LAKE.—At West Hoboken, 6th inst., ANN D. LAKE, wife of Daniel Lake.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, on Monday, 9th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Whitehall for the 11 o'clock boat.

MORRILL.—On Friday, March 6, HENRY E. MORRILL, M. D., in the 61st year of his age, at his residence, No. 78 Orange st., Brooklyn.

The profession and all friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Plymouth Church.

MOON.—On Friday, 6th inst., after a short illness, AURELIA S., daughter of George C. and Aurelia C. Moon, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 8, at 2 P. M.

MAGONEGAL.—On Thursday, March 5, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. P. A. Roberts, No. 226 East 109th st., Miss FANNY BETHUNE MAGONEGAL.

☞ Charleston, S. C., and St. Louis papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 5, ROBERT KERR RICHARDS, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, (Rev. Dr. Diller's,) Clinton av., near Fulton, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

SACCHI.—On Friday night, March 6, 1874, GITLIE, youngest daughter of Henry and Lizzie Sacchi, in the 4th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her grandfather, Gust. A. Sacchi, No. 19 West 26th st., on Monday, March 9, at 12 o'clock M.

WALTON.—On Saturday, March 7, SARAH WALTON, aged 85 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 9, at 1 o'clock, from the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, without further invitation.

WHITMARSH.—On the 6th inst., after a short illness, FRANCES ASHTON, daughter of the late Richmond Whitmarsh, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE ART
ANNOUNCEMENT.
Now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, nearly 100 CABINET PAINTINGS by the principal AMERICAN ARTISTS, including the celebrated painting VENUS, by Wm. Page, the whole to be sold by auction THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A MAN MAY BE KNOWN BY HIS LOOKS." —See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Teaches Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Self-improvement, Choice of Pursuits, Cultivation of Memory, and How to Succeed in Life. First post. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By Henry A. Daniels, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE.
REV. WILLIAM M. PAXTON, D. D.,
will preach in
COOPER UNION LARGE HALL,
on
SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT,
SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:45 O'CLOCK,
Will preach his last sermon as
PASTOR of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Seats free to all.

THE
SAINT CHRYSOSTOM'S MAGAZINE.
Published in New-York and Boston.
CONTENTS FOR MARCH:
The Nightmare of the Church, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Clerical Retreats, by Rev. C. C. Grafton, of Boston; Cathedrals of England and Wales, by Rev. Dr. Seymour, (the first of a series to be continued through the year;) "The Homage of Our Love," by Rev. Canon Bright, of the Oxford University; Detraction; Meditation; the first chapters of a new story, and fifteen other articles.
Price, 15 cents; subscription $1 25.
On sale at POTT, YOUNG & CO.'S, and T. WHITTAKER'S, and DUTTON & CO.'S No. 713 Broadway.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; holy communion in the morning. Subject of evening sermon—"What to do in Lent." Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SERVICES SUNDAY, March 8.
Bible Class at 5 P. M., conducted by Dr. Thomson.
Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock.
Address to young men at 8 o'clock, by Rev. W. W. Atterbury.
On Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room, and Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the parlors, are meetings for young men.
A daily Union Prayer-meeting is held at 4 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Service on Sunday as usual, at 9:30, 10:30, and 3:30 o'clock. The rector will preach at the last two services.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance-speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, March 8, Rev. D. Dewey will preach morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45. At evening service all seats free.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor; services Sunday, March 8, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:45 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Church and the World." Devotional meeting in the vestry every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are welcome. The thirty-sixth annual exhibition of the Bleecker Street Universalist Sunday-school will be held in the church on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 11 and 12, 1874, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS OF New-York will be held in Germania Hall, No. 200 3d av., near 18th st., to day at 2 P. M. All invited.

BIBLE PREACHING.—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the Cleansing of the Sanctuary."—Daniel, viii., 13, 14.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 45th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in the church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND MODERN OPINION.— The next sermon in the course will be preached, on Sunday evening, in Calvary Church, 4th av., corner 21st st., by Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., upon the "Christian Doctrine of Providence." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.; Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; Rev. Dr. Conrad, Associate Rector.—Open on Sunday evening, March 8, at 7:30 o'clock, for Divine service and sermon. Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor. Morning subject—"The Love of God and How to Find It." In the evening Mr. Hepworth will commence a series of sermons to young men. Subject—"The Old Country Home."

CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.—"WHAT THE Bible and the Wants of Man Demand of it" is the subject of Mr. Giles' discourse in the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs. Services commence at 11. Come and hear it.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday evening. Prof. Norman Fox preaches Sunday morning. A cordial welcome given to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45. Subject—"Dealing with Children."

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING prayer, 10:30; evening prayer, (seats free,) 3:30; evening prayer, "Lecture on Moses," 7:30. Rector officiates at all services.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"The Holy Ghost and the Church."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. C. W. Wendte, of Chicago, will preach Sunday morning, 11, and evening, 7:45. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 9, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thomas Armitage, Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All are welcomed.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30 A. M. The chapel is open to the general public.

LADIES WHO ARE EARNEST CHURCH women are greatly needed to teach an hour and a half on Saturday afternoons in one of the most flourishing and best ordered industrial schools in this City, in which the number of scholars is limited only by the number of teachers. *Three lines of cars run by the door.* Please address S. S. T., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Material and Spiritual Interests." The Pastor's Bible class, free to all, will meet at 3:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.— Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Subjects.—Morning—"God and Jesus Christ." Evening—"Calls."

PRAYER AND EXPERIENCE MEETINGS, without money, without confusion; singing hymns, new and old; Thursday evenings. Benj. Albro, No. 353 West 36th st. All welcome. Read Ezekiel xxxiv., Revelations xxii.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH SUNday at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. P. McClelland at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.— Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, March 8, at 11:45 o'clock. Lyric Hall, Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Bishop Cummins will preach morning and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30,
AND IN STEINWAY HALL at 7:45 P. M.
Subject for EVENING SERMON,
"CHRIST OUR FRIEND."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services on Sunday are: Celebration of holy communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M.; second celebration and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate. Services week days: Celebration daily at 7 A. M.; evening prayer, with meditation, at 4:30 P. M., daily, except Wednesdays and Fridays, when the hour is 7:30 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the morning service, March 8, Right Reverend the Bishop of the diocese will preach and administer the rite of confirmation.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM.—THE third of the course of lectures on "The Epistles to the Seven Churches" will be delivered Sunday evening by the Rector, Rev. George B. Draper, D. D. Services commence at 7:30; morning service at 10:30.

SEXTON.—BY ONE WHO HAS SEVERAL YEARS' experience and can give undeniable references. Address SEXTON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

THE PILGRIM.—FREE FOR ADULTS; PERSONS under eighteen years, 15 cents. The remaining thirty-five paintings will be exhibited TO-NIGHT free, for the last time. Transformation scene, music, lecture, &c. BAIN HALL. Liberal collections asked.

THE THIRD IN THE COURSE ON THE Prayer Book, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Beach in St. Peter's, West 20th st., this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's, will preach in the evening. Seats free to all.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

WHAT IS GOING ON AMONG THE CITY REGIMENTS.

Inspector Gen. Morris, having concluded a thorough inspection of the books and papers of the various organizations in this vicinity, has commenced an informal inspection of the troops of the State. As these inspections are held indoors, and usually conclude with a promenade concert or hop, they are made very interesting to spectators, as well as the members of the several commands.

The inspection and review of the Seventh Regiment, by Inspector Gen. Morris, will take place at the Union square Plaza, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 P. M. Should the weather prove unfavorable, however, it will take place at the armory.

Several drills have been held by Col. Braine and the officers of the Ninth Regiment in the Wingate manual, both theoretical and practical. The Captains of companies have been instructing their various commands in the candle practice. A review and inspection will be held on March 18, to be followed by a promenade concert by the regimental band, on which occasion a new piece of music will be introduced, called the "Ninth Regiment Quick-step."

The Twelfth Regiment Col. Ward commanding, paraded at the State Arsenal on Monday evening, eight commands of twelve files front. The battalion was in full-dress uniform, and the music was furnished by the drum corps. A large number of spectators assembled to witness the manœuvres. At the conclusion of the battalion movements Capt. Healy, of Company F, was, in behalf of the company, presented by Col. Ward with a check for $100, the amount offered a year ago by the regimental commander to the company exhibiting the best attendance throughout the year. A dress-parade followed.

Col. Jourdan has issued the following order to the Thirteenth Regiment: The field and non-commissioned staff officers and Adjutant and the several companies are ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesdays, March 11 and 25, at 7:30 P. M. The field and line officers are directed to assemble in fatigue uniform for instruction on each Friday of the present month, at the City Armory, at 8 P. M. The resignations have been accepted of Capt. Thomas H. McGrath of Company A, First Lieut. Robt. H. Bartholmee, First Lieut. James J. Boylan. Second Lieut. George W. Kempton, of Company D, has been promoted to be First Lieutenant, vice J. Laidlaw, discharged. Andrew F. Tomes has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company B, vice H. Brooks, discharged; Eugene Honeywell, of Company B, has been expelled, and the following members honorably discharged: Silas P. Wyckoff, Edward A. Ketchum, and Thos. Highland, Company A; Andrew J. Burke, Company C; Wm. Valentine, Company D; Edward L. Bartlett, Company H; Augustus L. Mollman and James F. Kernan, Company K.

Gen. Shaler yesterday issued an order directing Capt. C. Mehring, at present commanding the Ninety-sixth Regiment, to resume drills at once, also to make application in writing to the Chief of Ordnance for the arms and equipments belonging to that command, at present stored in the Centre Street Armory, and to cause their removal to the new armory, corner of Second avenue and First street.

The armory of the Twenty-second Regiment in Fourteenth street was crowded by an audience of about 3,000 people on Monday evening last, the attraction being the charity concert given by the regiment. The programme was an excellent one, and carried out to the satisfaction of all present. The amount realized from the sale of tickets has not yet been ascertained by the committee in charge, but is supposed to be about $12,000. The second drill of the right wing took place at the armory on Friday night, under command of Major McGrath. The battalion presented fifteen files front, and executed with great skill the following movements: Formation of the right and left into line; right and left front into line; right and left front into line, face to rear; forming double column of fours, which is a new movement. Upton's revised tactics were used for the first time, and appeared to give general satisfaction, many movements having been rendered more clear by the revision.

The fourth of the series of band concerts given by the Twenty-third Regiment took place on Saturday, Feb. 28, and was more largely attended than those previously held. The music of the regimental band was good, and the programme sufficiently varied to be interesting. The next concert will take place Saturday, March 10, and will be preceded by the ceremony of guard-mounting.

The uniforms of the Twenty-fourth Regiment have been decided by the Judge Advocate General, J. Hampton Wood, to be the property of the State, notwithstanding the fact that they were mainly paid for by private subscription. In rendering his decision the Judge Advocate says:

It appears that the Twenty-fourth Regiment was uniformed under certain provisions of the late military code commonly known as that of 1866, which provided for the uniforming of non-commissioned officers and privates by the State, and which left in the State the ownership of the uniforms subject to the provisions of section 36 of that code, that upon the desire of the regiment to have a more expensive uniform than the one then in use they were furnished with the cost per man of a State uniform and allowed to supplement the amount of money so furnished by the State with such funds as they secured by private subscription and money appropriated by the Common Council of Rensselaer. The fact of the State authorities having given this permission, in the absence of proof of compliance with the requirement of section 36 of the military code of 1866, does not, in my judgment, divest the State of the ownership of these uniforms.

The field and company officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment are directed to assemble for instruction in rifle practice at the armory of Companies C and E March 12; at the armory of Company A, at Morrisania, March 17, at 8 P. M. George G. De Witt, Jr., has been elected Major, vice Jenkins, resigned; Second Lieut. Conrad Frederick, of Company A, First Lieutenant, vice Eisle, resigned; Henry Haffen, Company A, Second Lieutenant, vice Conrad Frederick, promoted.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment is about to follow the example of the Forty-seventh and other regiments, and forward a memorial to the Legislature asking the refunding of the money expended in uniforms during the war. The regiment was three times called out for service, and on only one occasion was the uniform provided by the State. The sum asked for is about $15,000. The regiment is in a good condition, and numbers 450 enlisted men.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Roehr commanding, has concluded not to parade with the other military organizations in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The regiment had already made arrangements for a parade and reception in connection with the Fifth Regiment of this City, and claims that the expense attendant upon a parade is too great to be incurred so often. On Friday evening the field, line, and non-commissioned staff officers met for instruction in guard-mounting and rifle-practice.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Austen commanding, formally opened a new gymnasium at its armory, corner of Fourth and North Second streets, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. A gymnastic entertainment was provided by the pupils of Prof. Wood's class of the Y. M. C. A. of this City. It has been decided to keep the gymnasium open on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of each week. On Wednesday evening, Mr. S. W. Kimball will give instruction to the members. A small entrance fee will be charged to insure the payment of expenses. During the evening Rev. T. T. Kendrick, the newly elected Chaplain of the Regiment was introduced, and made a few appropriate remarks. Company I will give a promenade concert at the armory on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of the poor of the Seventeenth Ward. Capt. Nutting hopes in this way to aid the work of charity, and no pains will be spared to give an interesting entertainment. The company will give a closing reception on March 26. The regiment assembled in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction on Thursday evening last, preparatory to the dress review by Mayor Hunter, to take place on Wednesday evening next.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanaugh commanding, assembled for inspection, at the State Arsenal, on Wednesday evening last. The regiment formed for review with ten commands, of from twelve to sixteen files front. The review was very good. A few battalion movements followed the review and inspection, but the crowded condition of the arsenal and the full turn-out of the regiment left very little room for drill. Gen. Ward and staff were present.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose commanding, assembled at the State Arsenal on Thursday evening for review by Inspector General Morris. Col. Vose exercised the command in the following movements: Column of fours break from right to march to the left, and the same by companies. On the left, double column at half distances, deploy column, &c. The regiment obeyed each order promptly, and executed it with grace and precision. After the review the regiment marched to its armory, where Bandmaster Eben opened with a promenade concert, which soon gave place to a hop, in which a large number participated. A fine collation was furnished by Company B to its friends, and a similar collation by the officers in their room. During the evening Col. Vose, in response to a general call for "a speech," addressed the assemblage, saying that he feared it was the last time he should address them on such an occasion in their present armory, if the wishes of the Board of Supervisors were carried out. He hoped for better things, however, and should do everything in his power to effect a renewal of the lease of their present armory. The members of the regiment were unanimous in the expression of their determination not to occupy the proposed armory in Ninth avenue, even though they were compelled to pay the rent of better quarters from their private means. The officers, ex-members, and members assembled at the armory on Monday evening, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the action of the Armory Committee of the Board of Supervisors in refusing to renew the lease of their present armory. Col. Vose, Ex-Collector Coles, Major Raymond, and others addressed the meeting, letters of sympathy were read from Gen. Shaler and other officers, stating that they would do all in their power to assist the regiment in the matter. Gen. Shaler in a letter addressed to the Board of Supervisors stated that, in his opinion, the proposed change would have a most serious and damaging effect upon the efficiency of the regiment, that the present quarters of that command possessed the advantages of a strong tactical position and accessibility to many of the public routes of travel, and should never be abandoned as a military rendezvous, except for another in the immediate vicinity, and continued:

"The quarters assigned this regiment by the resolution have disadvantages of inaccessibility, (as compared with those now occupied,) are outside the district chiefly occupied as residences by the officers and members, are on the top floor of a high building used as a stable, and the rooms are illy arranged for the use of a well-appointed regiment of infantry. The effluvia rising from an extensive horse-stable, to say nothing of its disagreeableness, is too damaging to the arms to be suffered, except under the most imperative circumstances."

Col. Vose stated, yesterday, to the writer, that an application had been made to him to admit an entire company from another regiment, whose officers are gradually tendering their resignations, and that he was favorable to its admission to his command. The field and staff officers have under consideration the adoption of a handsome black Astrakan cap, to be worn on dress occasions, similar in shape to the shako without the visor. The Charity entertainment, previously announced as under consideration, will take place on April 7, and will comprise a promenade concert and hop.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment were on Monday assigned to quarters on the second floor of the State Arsenal. The court-martial appointed for the trial of Col. Andrew Stauff convened at the "Rendezvous," in West Thirteenth street, on Monday last. The charges were: First—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, to which a plea of "not guilty" was entered. Second—Disrespect to his superior officer. To this charge Mr. Wachner, as counsel for the Colonel, entered a demurrer pleading that the allegation did not sustain the charge. Demurrer sustained by the court. Third—Disobedience of orders, to which a plea of "not guilty" was made. A large number of witnesses were examined, including Col. Vilmar, of the Eleventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Unbekant and Col. Carl Jussen. Decision reserved.

Capt. J. F. Simons, of the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has issued an order to the following effect:

"An election to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Corporal C. B. Myers will be held at the State Arsenal on Monday evening, March 9. Officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the arsenal on Thursday, March 12, for drill and instruction. At an election held on Monday evening, Corporal H. W. Beebe was elected Sergeant, vice F. A. Morrell, resigned, and B. F. Leverich, Corporal, vice J. K. Wilson, resigned."

Early next month the new battery of Gatling guns apportioned to the Second Division will be handed over to this company. The new uniform of the members of the battery consists of grey full-dress coat with scarlet trimmings, and pants with red stripes, English forage cap, with crossed howitzers on the front, and a non-commissioned officer's sword.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS.

No. 87.—*Mitchell vs. Tilghman.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the appellee recovered in the court below for an infringement of his patent for a new process in the use of fat acids in the manufactures to which they are adapted. The decree is here reversed, the court sustaining the theory of the defense that there was no infringement of the patent in the process used by the defendant. The court say that differences between the two processes so great as that exhibited in the record relieve the case, in their judgment, from all doubt, and warrant the conclusion that the process under which the respondent works is substantially different from that of the complainant. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion. Dissenting—Justices Swayne, Strong, and Bradley. Not sitting—Mr. Justice Davis.

No. 196.—*Cook et al. vs. Tullis.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—In this case Cook and others are the assignees in bankruptcy of one Homans, an insolvent, and as such claimed to hold a demand note for $7,000, which, before his failure, he had deposited in the place of certain bonds and securities which Tullis had left with him for safe keeping, using the securities for his own purposes. This was done without the knowledge of Tullis, and about a month before the failure. The note maturing, Homans took measures for its collection. On the day of the suspension, and nearly a month before the petition was filed, he notified his attorney that the note belonged to Tullis. Under these circumstances the court below found that the note was the property of Tullis, and that the transfer was not a proceeding intended to give him a preference over other creditors contrary to the statute. That decision is affirmed here. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Miller dissenting.

No. 194.—*Clinkenbeard et al. vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—Mr. Justice Clifford announced the affirmance of the judgment in this case by a divided court.

No. 34.—*Travelers' Insurance Company vs. Seaver.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Vermont.—This was an action on a policy of insurance against accidental death or injury, providing against death or injury caused by breach of the law by the assured, intoxication, or by his willfully exposing himself to any unnecessary danger or peril. The assured was killed driving a public trotting match, as alleged, by the misconduct of his competitor in the race. Upon the trial a nonsuit was asked, on the ground that the death was caused by a breach of the law on the part of the assured in participating in the race, and by the willful exposure of himself to an unnecessary danger or peril. The court refused so to rule, but instructed the jury that, while the race was a breach of the law within the meaning of the policy, still, if the jury found that the death was occasioned by the reckless driving of the competitor in violation of the rules of the race, with the intention of winning at all hazards, even though he crowded deceased off the track, then the death was not caused by the race, but by the competitor, and the plaintiff should recover. That whether the driving of the race was a willful exposure to an unnecessary danger was for the jury to determine. The language of this clause, however, should be taken most strictly against the defendants, as being used in their policy, and for the purpose of inducing parties to take policies. And if intelligent, fair-minded men in the vicinity of the assured would not regard it as excluding the driving of such a race, in view of the state of things then existing, the frequency of such matches, and the manner in which they are usually regulated, then the case would not be within that proviso, and the plaintiff would be entitled to recover. The verdict and judgment were for the plaintiff, and it is here contended that the court erred in refusing the non-suit on the grounds stated, and in the foregoing charge to the jury. E. J. Phillips for plaintiff in error; H. H. Powers for defendant.

No. 212.—*Stevenson vs. Von Pughl.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The main question in this case is that a judgment of a Court of Records made after trial and the terms of judgment extended by an agreement filed in the record, which bears date in 1865, from which there was no appeal, another time for appeal had expired, when no action of nullity could be brought against it, cannot be annulled under a clause of a State Constitution adopted in 1868. Nor could the State of Louisiana deprive the plaintiff of the power to maintain and enforce that judgment by such a Constitution, and that the decision of the Supreme Court of the State ignoring such a judgment in this case was repugnant to that clause of the Federal Constitution which forbids a State to do any act which shall impair the obligations of contract. J. A. & D. G. Campbell for plaintiff in error; Durant & Horner for defendants.

No. 224.—*Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Baring Bros. & Co.*—Error to Circuit Court of Louisiana.—Baring Bros., as bottomry lenders, recovered a judgment against the company on a policy of marine insurance taken upon the British bark Fanny Eater, on a voyage from Cadiz, in Spain, to New-Orleans, having advanced money to the master and owners of the bark for the purpose of equipment and voyage. It is here contended that, as the voyage was completed, there could be no recovery by the firm, as it is a settled principle that the insurance of a bottomry lender's interest is an insurance against actual total loss. General average and partial loss do not touch this contract of insurance. The bottomry lender pays a premium accommodated to this limited indemnity of the contract. A bottomry risk must be specifically nominated and described in the policy, and cannot be insured under a general policy. If the firm did not prove a bottomry interest they proved no interest at all insurable. A mere lender of money, without admiralty hypothecation, or common law lien, has no insurable interest in his debtor's property. For these reasons the judgment should have been for the company, and should now be reversed. William M. Evarts for the company; P. Phillips, J. A. & D. G. Campbell for defendants.

No. 567.—*Tappan, Collector, vs. Merchants National Bank of Chicago.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was a proceeding to enjoin a tax of the State upon the shares of the stock of the bank. The court below held that the law under which the tax was imposed was void, because in contravention of the provisions of the State Constitution upon the subject of taxation. The State court, however, in another case had decided the law to be in harmony with the Constitution, and that decision, it is here urged, must be received as authority in the Federal court. The question turning upon the validity of State legislation was, whether non-resident shareholders could be taxed in the township where the bank is located. The State court decided that such taxation was authorized by the statute, and it is here urged that, for the purposes of taxation, the *situs* of all the shares of the bank is at the place where the bank is located. It is urged, also, that this is in accordance with the National Banking law in respect to State taxation of such shares. J. K. Edsall for appellant; M. W. Fuller for bank.

The United States vs. Steamer Montello.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—This is a libel in Admiralty filed by the Government against the steamer to recover penalties incurred while navigating the Fox River, in Wisconsin, between Portage City and Oshkosh, under the act of 1838 for not being enrolled and licensed. The defense was that the river is not a navigable stream of the United States; that prior to 1846 it was not navigable for any kind of boats by reason of the shallowness of the stream and its numerous rapids and abrupt falls; that at that time the United States ceded the exclusive control of the river to the Territory to Wisconsin, which, subsequently, as a State, ceded and granted it to the Wisconsin River Improvement Company; that that company thereafter (1853) under such authority built draws, locks, and canals on the river from Portage City to Green Bay, and that no boat, of whatever size, can now navigate the river without passing through these locks and canals; that the river is a canal or slack-water navigation, and boats plying in its waters are not within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. Finally, it is alleged that this river or slack-water improvement has become the property of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, and that all boats navigating it, and passing through these improvements, have to pay toll to this company, and that the steamer Montello, before her seizure, did pay such toll. Under these circumstances, it was denied that she became liable to the penalties sought to be collected. The court below, after special investigation of the subject, decided that the facts were as alleged, and held that the river was not a part of the public navigable water of the United States within the doctrine laid down by this court in adjudicated cases. The Government here mentions that, by the ordinance of 1787 and subsequent acts of Congress, as well as by the Constitution of Wisconsin, the river is declared and made a part of the public navigable waters of the United States, and falls within the doctrine affirmed by this court; and that it is a part of the navigable waters of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that its navigation was defective by reason of the falls and rapids, which have since been remedied by artificial navigation. The Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General, Hill, for the Government; Hauser & Colman and N. C. Griffin, for the steamer.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Ellen O'Gorman, sixty-two years old, of No. 332 East Twenty-eighth street, died at her residence, on the 26th of February Dr. George L. Hyslop, of No. 153 East Forty-sixth street, gave a certificate of death and the woman was buried on the 28th of February. Dr. Geo. H. Nash informed the Board of Health that he was the old lady's family physician, and that she had sustained an injury to the head, in all probability a fracture of the skull. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1800 West. Union	72½	400 Lake Shore	77½
500 do ... s3.	72⅜	2400 do	77⅜
3500 do	72⅜	300 do ... s.	77¼
1800 do	72¼	1100 do ... s3.	77¼
1000 do ... s3.	72⅜	5000 do	77⅜
600 Pac. Mail	42⅛	800 do ... s3.	77⅜
500 do	42¼	3000 do	77½
200 do ... b3.	42¼	600 do ... s3.	77¼
100 do ... s3.	42⅜	200 C., C. & I. C.	28⅞
200 do	42¼	400 do	28¾
900 N. Y. C. & H. ... s3.	103	100 do ... s3.	28⅝
1000 do	103⅛	800 Un. Pac	32⅞
700 do	103	1000 do	32¾
200 Erie	44	1000 do	33
100 do ... s10.	44	1800 do	32⅞
500 do ... s60.	43½	1900 do	32¾
100 do ... b3.	44⅛	500 Rock Island	103¾
200 do	44⅛	200 do	103⅞
400 do	44⅜	300 do ... s3.	103¾
100 do	44½	200 do	103¾
200 North-western	52¼	700 St. Paul	41¼
200 do	52⅛	600 do	41⅜
200 do	52	800 do	41½
100 do	51⅞	100 do	41⅜
300 do	52	400 do	41¼
400 do	52⅛	100 do	41¼
200 do	52¼	700 do	41¼
400 do	52⅜	100 do ... b3.	41⅜
300 do	52¼	200 do ... s3.	41¼
200 do	52⅛	100 do	41⅛
1200 do	52	100 do ... b3.	41
500 do ... b3.	52	1000 Tol. & Wab	46
100 do	51⅞	300 do	46⅛
600 do	51⅞	100 do	46¼
200 do	51½	1100 do	46⅛
100 do	51⅝	2200 do	46
700 North-west. Pref.	70	200 do ... s3.	45⅞
100 do	70¼	200 do	46⅛
300 Ohio & Miss.	29½	2200 do	46
100 do	29⅝	100 do ... b10.	46
100 do ... s3.	29⅝	100 do ... s10.	46
100 Panama	118	300 do	45⅞
100 Atlantic & Pac. P.	16¾	300 do	45¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	118	$1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118	10,000 U.S.5-20R..'67.	118
		20,000 U.S.6s,Cur.	116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$11,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	91¼	1300 L.S.&M.So..b. c.	77¼
5,000 do	91⅜	300 do ... b3.	77¼
33,000 T.6s,old,ex c'p	71	2400 do	77⅛
7,000 do	70⅞	1900 do	77
5,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp'l Tax, 3d C..s3.	9	1500 do	76⅞
		2100 do	76¾
5,000 S.C.6s,n., Aug. & Oct. ... b. c.	20	600 do ... s3.	76¾
		900 do	76⅝
2,000 M. So. S. F.	104½	1500 do ... s3.	76½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	84¾	200 do	76⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	76½	700 do	76¾
1,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G'd bs.	85½	400 do	76⅞
		1700 do	77
5,000 do	85¼	3800 do	77⅛
2,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	103¼	1400 do	77¼
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.	93¼	3000 do ... s3.	77
2,000 Chic. & A. 1st.	105	200 Un. Pacific ... b. c	32¾
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	81¼	200 do	32⅝
4,000 Mor. & Ess. 2d.	99½	1800 do ... s3.	32½
5,000 Alb. & S'q 1st.	102½	1000 do	32½
1,000 C.&R.I.& P.7s.	105	1700 do	32⅝
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st ... b. c.	102	900 do	32¼
		800 do	32⅛
500 do	101	300 do ... s3.	32⅛
10,000 N.Mo.1st..b. c.	87	800 do	32
150 Phœnix Bank	99½	1400 do	31¾
5 Cen. Nat. Bank	101	1100 do	31⅞
12 do	100½	3700 do	32
5 B'k of New-York.	125	400 do	32⅛
5 Park Bank	140	1700 do	32¼
2000 W. U. Tel ... b. c.	72¼	8400 do	32⅜
2000 do	72⅜	1100 do	32½
100 do ... b3.	72¼	400 do	32⅜
300 do ... s3.	72	600 do	32½
800 do ... c.	72	50 Ill. Cen ... b. c. c.	104
150 do	72	150 C., C., C. & I. ... b. c.	79½
900 do ... s3.	71⅞	100 Pac. of Mo ... b. c.	38½
1500 do	71¾	102 do	39
200 do ... c.	71¾	300 C. & N. W ... b. c.	51½
200 do ... s3.	71⅝	300 do	51⅜
200 do	71½	200 do	51
1300 do	71⅝	600 do	50¾
700 do	71¾	900 do	50½
900 do	71⅞	100 do	50¼
2000 do	72	500 do	50⅛
800 do	72⅛	500 do	50¼
100 do ... b3.	72¼	300 do	50⅜
100 do	72¼	200 do	50½
600 do	72¼	100 do	50⅞
700 do	72⅛	100 do	51
1200 do	72	300 do ... b3.	51⅛
1500 P. M. S. S ... b. c.	42¼	300 do	50¾
200 do	42⅛	100 do	50⅞
400 do ... s3.	42	100 do	50⅝
300 do	41¾	200 do	50⅝
200 do	41⅝	500 do ... s3.	51
1000 do	41½	1400 do	51¼
200 do	41⅜	1400 do	51⅛
500 do	41½	400 do	50¾
300 do	41⅝	200 do	50½
100 do ... b3.	41⅝	800 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	70
100 do	41¾	400 do	69⅞
400 do ... b3.	42	200 do	69⅝
500 do	41⅞	300 do	69⅝
700 do	41¾	200 do	69¾
13 American Exp	62	100 do	69⅞
50 U. S. Express	70	100 do	70
5 Adams Express	96	34 N. J. Cen ... b. c.	105
200 Erie ... b. c.	44⅞	100 C., M.& St.P. b. c.	40½
1200 do	44¾	300 do	40⅝
100 do	45	300 do	40¼
100 Harlem ... b. c.	129	100 do	39¾
10 N. Y. C. & Hud	103¼	100 do	39⅞
500 do ... b. c. s3.	102⅞	400 do	40
200 do ... s3.	102¾	100 do	40¼
500 do ... b. c.	102⅞	200 do ... s3.	40
1000 do	103	200 do ... s3.	39¾
100 do	103⅛	300 do	39⅝
300 do ... s3.	103½	200 do	39½
1500 do	103	300 do	39¼
200 Chic., M. & St. P. Pref ... b. c. c.	66	200 do	39⅜
		100 do	39¾
100 do	65¾	100 do ... s3.	40
100 Chic. & R. I ... b. c.	103⅝	700 do	40⅛
200 do ... s3.	103½	900 do	40¼
600 do	103⅜	100 do	40½
200 do	103¼	500 do	40⅝
200 do	103⅝	100 Cen. Pacific	72
600 do	103¾	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	28½
200 do ... c.	104	200 A. & P. Pf. b. c. e.	[illegible]
200 D., L., & W ... b. c.	107½	100 Ohio & M. b. c. s3.	29¾
100 do ... b. c.	107⅛	300 do	29⅝
200 do	107⅛	400 do	29⅝
200 Tol. & Wab ... b. c.	45⅞	100 do	29⅝
200 do	45⅝	300 do	29⅝
300 do	45⅜	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	28⅜
3100 do	45½	100 do	28¾
1000 do	45⅝	300 do	28½
1000 do	45⅜	300 do	28⅞
300 do	45⅜	50 C., B. & Q. b. c.	103⅞
200 do	45½	20 P.,Ft.W. & C. G'd.	95
300 do	45⅝	100 St. L. & I. M. b20.	58¾
300 do	45⅞	10 N. Y., N. H. & H.	131
800 do	45¾	100 do ... b. c.	130¾
16 Merchants' Bank.	116½	100 do	130½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

8,300 U.S.5-20 R. '67.	118¼	600 St. Paul	40½
2,000 U. S. Cur. 6s	115⅞	100 do	40⅝
900 Western Union	72¼	100 do ... b3.	40¾
800 do	73⅛	500 do	40⅞
100 do ... b3.	72⅞	100 do	40⅞
200 do ... b3.	72½	200 do	41
300 do	72⅝	500 do	40¾
300 do	72⅝	500 do	40⅝
2400 do	72⅞	400 do	40⅞
200 do	72⅝	100 do	40⅝
200 do	72⅞	100 do	40½
800 Pacific Mail	42	100 do	40¾
100 do ... s3.	42	100 do	40¾
200 do	42¼	300 do	41
500 N.Y.C. & Hud. b3.	103½	200 do	41⅛
100 do	103⅛	100 do	41⅛
1600 do	103¼	100 do ... b3.	41⅜
400 do ... b3.	103¼	800 do	41¼
1000 do ... b3.	103⅜	100 do ... s3.	41⅛
100 do	103½	900 do	41⅛
200 Lake Shore ... s3.	77⅞	200 do	41
2900 do	77¾	100 do ... b3.	41
500 do	77⅞	100 St. Paul Pref	67½
500 do ... s3.	77¼	100 do	68
700 do	77⅝	100 do	68¼
500 do	77⅝	100 do	68⅛
400 do	77½	100 C., C. & I. C.	29¼
400 do	77⅝	100 do	29⅜
400 do	77¾	100 do ... c.	29⅜
700 do	77¾	100 do	29½
10 do	78	300 do	29½
400 Erie R	44⅞	300 do ... s3.	29½
100 do	45	100 Rock Island	103⅞
100 do	45⅛	100 do	103¾
200 do	45½	100 do	104
100 Harlem R	129¼	900 do	104⅛
600 Union Pacific	32⅝	500 do	104¼
900 do	32⅝	400 do	104⅜
100 do	32⅝	450 do	104½
200 do	32½	200 do ... b3.	104½
200 do	32⅝	200 do	104⅝
1300 do	32⅝	500 do	104⅜
1100 do	32⅞	800 Ohio & Miss	29¾
500 do ... b3.	32¾	100 Han. & St. Jo	29½
1200 do	33	100 At. & Pac. Pref	16½
600 North-western	51	1300 do	17
1100 do	51½	200 Toledo & Wab	45¾
300 do ... b3.	52¼	400 do	45¼
100 do ... c.	51½	100 do ... s3.	45⅝
800 do	51⅝	200 do	45⅝
800 do	51⅜	600 do	45⅜
100 do ... s3.	51⅜	500 do	45⅞
100 do	51⅜	1200 do	46
600 do	51⅝	700 do	46⅛
400 do	51¾	900 do	46
200 do	51⅛	100 do ... b3.	46⅛
200 do	51⅞	200 do	46⅛
100 North-west. Pref.	70	200 do	46⅛
200 do ... s3.	70¼	100 do ... b3.	46¼
600 do	70½	100 do	46¼
300 do	70¾	200 do	46⅛
100 Pacific R. of Mo	37½	200 Boston, H. & E	1¾
100 do	37¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

600 West. Un. Tel.b.c.	72¾	400 Chic. & R. I. b. c.	104⅝
1900 do	72⅞	200 do	104¾
2100 do	73	400 Ohio & Miss ... b. c.	29⅞
900 do	73⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	30¼
600 do ... s3.	73⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. b. c.	51⅞
300 do	73¼	100 do ... b3.	52
100 Adams Express	96	100 do	52
100 Pacific Mail	42¼	500 do ... c.	51⅞
700 do ... b. c.	42⅜	100 do ... s3.	51¾
200 do ... b3.	42½	100 do	51⅞
100 N.Y.C.&H.R. b.c.s3.	103½	100 do	52¼
200 do ... s3.	103⅝	300 do	52⅛
1100 do	103⅝	100 do	52¼
1500 Erie ... b. c.	46	100 do	52⅛
500 do ... s60.	45½	500 Chi. & N.W. Pf. b. c.	70¾
50 Harlem ... b. c.	129½	400 Chic., M. & St. P. b. c.	41½
50 Panama ... b. c.	112½	200 do	41⅞
2000 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	77¾	400 do	42
700 do	77⅜	400 do	42⅛
100 do ... b3.	77½	100 do	41⅞
100 do	77¾	200 do	41⅜
300 do	77⅞	100 Tol., Wab. & W. b. c.	46⅜
1600 do	78	500 do	46¾
1400 do	78	300 do	46⅜
300 do	77⅞	800 do	46½
800 do	77¾	100 do	46¼
700 do	77⅝	200 do	46⅜
1400 Union Pac ... b. c.	33	300 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	17¼
700 do	33	10 do	17¾
200 do ... b3.	33⅛	100 do ... s3.	17⅜
200 do ... b3.	33	200 do	17½
300 do	33¼	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	29⅝
1300 do	33⅜	100 do	29¾
1600 do	33¼		

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

1200 Western Union.	73¼	1300 Union Pacific	33⅝
500 do	73¼	300 do	33¼
1200 do ... s3.	73⅛	1000 do ... b30.	33⅜
100 do ... b3.	73¼	300 do ... s3.	33⅛
1300 do	73⅜	1000 do	33¼
1200 do	73	100 do ... b3.	33¼
800 do	72⅞	200 do ... b3.	33⅜
700 do	73⅛	1100 do	33½
200 do	73⅜	200 do	33⅜
500 do	73⅝	500 do	33¾
700 do ... s3.	73⅝	200 do	34
300 do	73⅞	600 do	34⅛
400 do	74	300 do	34
500 do	73⅞	1200 do	33⅞
1500 do	73⅝	100 do ... b3.	34
900 do	73⅜	800 do	33¾
800 do	73⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo	29½
300 do	73⅝	100 do ... b10.	30
100 do ... b3.	73⅜	100 Han. & St.Jo.Pf. c.	38⅞
200 do ... b10.	73¾	100 North-western Pf.	70¾
100 do ... s3.	73⅝	300 do	71
100 Mariposa L. & M.	8	200 C., C. & I. C.	29⅞
100 Panama	113½	100 do	29⅞
50 N. J. Central	105	100 do ... s30.	29¾
100 Consol. Coal	47	800 North-western	52¼
800 Pacific Mail	42¼	200 do	52⅛
300 do ... s3.	42	200 do	52
500 do	42¼	700 do	51⅞
500 do	42⅜	100 do	52⅛
100 do ... b3.	42½	400 do ... b3.	52
200 do ... s3.	42⅜	100 do	52⅛
400 N. Y. C. & Hud	103½	700 do	52
1000 do ... s3.	103½	400 do	51⅞
100 do ... b3.	103½	100 do ... b3.	52
200 do	103⅝	100 do ... s3.	51⅞
100 do	103⅝	400 do	51⅞
100 do	103⅞	400 do	52
400 do	103⅞	200 do	52⅛
200 do	104	700 do	52¼
400 do	104⅛	600 do	52⅜
700 do	104	500 do	52⅝
200 do	103⅞	500 do	52⅝
1000 Lake Shore	77⅜	100 do ... b3.	52⅝
1000 do	77⅞	1200 do	52½
1000 do	78	200 St. Paul	41½
1500 do	77⅞	100 do	41½
700 do ... s3.	77⅞	300 do	41½
1400 do	77¾	300 do	41⅝
2400 do	78	100 do ... b3.	41⅝
1100 do	78⅛	1300 do	41¾
400 do ... s3.	78⅛	1100 do	41⅞
500 do ... b3.	78⅛	200 do	41¾
1500 do	78¼	200 Ohio & Miss	29⅞
1500 do	78⅜	200 do	30
1800 do	78¼	200 do	30⅛
200 do ... b3.	78¼	300 do	30¼
600 do ... s3.	78¼	200 Toledo & Wab	46⅛
300 Erie Railway	46⅜	200 do	46⅛
100 do	46⅛	200 do	46⅛
200 do ... s3.	46	100 do ... b3.	46⅛
1100 do	46	400 do	46⅜
200 do	46¼	600 do	46⅜
800 do	46⅜	200 do ... b3.	46⅜
200 Rock Island	104⅞	100 do ... s3.	46⅝
100 do	104¾	200 do	46⅞
100 do	104⅝	1200 do	47
100 do	104⅝	300 do	46⅞
100 do	104⅞	100 Pacific R. of Mo	39
700 do	105	500 Atl. & Pac. Pf	17½
100 do ... b3.	105	500 do ... b3.	17⅝
700 do	105⅛	300 do	17⅝
700 do	105¼	200 do	17½
400 Del., Lack. & W	109	700 do ... b3.	17¾

SATURDAY, March 7—P. M.

The Banks this week have run up their Loans $4,231,000, and their Deposit line $4,335,000. The Gold Notes Average is $1,585,000 higher, by reason of the collection of the March Interest on the 10-40 Five ₱ cent. Loan of the United States. The Greenback Average is slightly down, $259,000, and the present proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits is 25⅜ ₱ cent., as against 25.80 ₱ cent. last week.

Money closed 4@5 ₱ cent. on Call Loan, 6@7 ₱ cent. for Discounts.

The sales of Gold fell this morning to 111⅛ @ 111¼ ₱ cent., but subsequently recovered to 111½@111¾ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchange, after some dullness in the morning, also improved to $4 84½ to the £ Sterling for 60 days' London.

The activity in the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange, on the recent *Bearish* turn, continued through the early hours of business in the forenoon, and the transactions, it will be noticed from the official sales, were on a very large scale. Before 12 o'clock some slight signs were noticeable of an upward reaction in prices, and at and after the Second or Afternoon Board, the reaction was more positive, and by 3 o'clock, when the Exchange closed, the advance on the New-York and Western Roads and Western Telegraph, from the lowest sales, amounted to 1@2 ₱ cent., and in some instances to 2@3 ₱ cent. No other sensible cause for the sudden reverses of speculation could be named than the change of position by certain of the great speculators of the Street from free sellers for the decline to heavy buyers for a fresh rise. The outside orders to the Brokers soon followed in the same direction, and at the close the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 7.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	119¾	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July.	119½	119
American Gold	111⅝	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103	104
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	105¼
Pacific Mail	42½	42½
St. Paul Common	41⅞	41¾
Western Union	72⅝	73¾
Union Pacific	32¾	33¾
Lake Shore	77½	78⅜
Toledo and Wabash	46⅛	47
Harlem	129¼	130¼
North-west	52¼	52½
North-west Preferred	70¾	71
C., C. and Indiana Central	29⅛	29⅞
Adams Express	96	96
United States Express	70½	71
Wells-Fargo Express	75	75½
American Express	62½	62½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¾	109¾
Central New-Jersey	104	104½
Panama	113¾	115¼
St. Paul Preferred	68½	69
Erie	43¾	46½
Atlantic and Pacific	16¾	17¾

The Sub-Treasury received for Customs, yesterday, $397,000, and to-day, $327,000. For the week, $2,438,400. The Interest on the Public Debt paid out during the week amounts to $1,674,000. The Gold paid out on the Principal of the Public Debt, $453,000.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	118⅜	5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117⅝
6 ₱ ct., coup., '81	118¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅞
5-20 coup., '62	116	5-20 reg., '67	118
Called bonds, '62	112½	5-20 coup., '67	119
5-20 reg., '64	118	5s, coup., '81	114½
5-20 coup., '64	118	6s, currency	116¼
5-20 coup., '65	119½		

The following bids were made to-day for the Railroad Bonds at the Exchange Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	C. & N. W. 1st	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95	C.& N.W.Coup.G.bs.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91	C.,C.,C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.	103⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	91	North Mo. 1st	86¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	H. & St. Jo. L. Gts.	90
N. Y. Cen. 1st, Reg.	103	A. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	79¼
N. Y. C. 1st, Coup	106	Del., L. & W. 1st	104
Eerie 1st Extended	102¾	Del., L. & W. 2d	101
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	103½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98½	Tol. & W. 1st Ext	94
Long Dock Bonds	99	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	93
B.,N.Y. & E. 1st, '77.	89	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	83½
Hud.R.7s, 2d, S.F., '85.	104	Galena & Chi. Ext.	102
Hud.R.7s, 3d, S.F., '75.	102	Galena & Chi. 2d	98
Har.Con.M.& S.F. 6s.	100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	104½
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs	102	Mor. & Essex 1st	106½
M. Cen. Cons.7s, 1902.	98	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	105
C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	110½	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	100	N. J. Cen. Conv	101¾
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7s.	104½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101¼
Cleve. & T. Sink. F.	101	C. & Pitts. Cons. S. F.	99
Cleve. & T. New Bs.	97½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	100
C., P'ville & A. old bs.	98	Chi. & Alt. Sink. F.	100
Buf. & Erie New Bs.	96¾	Chicago & Alton 1st.	105
Pac.R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	98½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	81
Cen. Pac. Gold Bs	94⅝	Dub.&S.City, 2d Div.	89
Union Pac. 1st	84¾	M.& St. P. 1st 8s, P.D.	106½
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s.	81¾	M.& St.P.7 3-10, P.D.	95⅛
Un. Pac. Income 10s.	76¼	M.& St.P.1st, LaC.D.	91
Illinois Cen. 7s, '75	103	M.& St.P.1st, C.& M.	80⅛
B. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	80½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	Mar. & Cin. 1st	101
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	76	C., C. & I. C. 1st	90¼
C. & N. W. Sink. F	102	C., C. & I. C. 2d	65
C. & N. W. Cons. Bs.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
C. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	89	C. Falls & Min. 1st.	75¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	102¾	102⅞
Camden and Amboy	123	124
Pennsylvania Central	100¾	101
Reading	114¾	115
Lehigh Valley	61⅞	62
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	20	20½
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	88¾	89
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	96⅝

The week's Imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,384,621; and of General Merchandise, $6,258,922.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 7—7 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £455,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April and May, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles.

7 P. M.—Tallow, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

During a fracas yesterday afternoon, between William Linn, of No. 648 Washington street, Patrick Martin, of No. 33 Barrow street, and Henry Englekind, the proprietor of a dining saloon at No. 175 Christopher street, Linn fired a revolver at Englekind but failed to wound him. Martin and Linn were arrested and locked up.

DRY GOODS.

Carpets, &c. Furniture.

Our Carpet Department, by recent additions, presents an unusually fine assortment of Carpets, and embraces many NOVELTIES in RICHNESS of COLORINGS and BEAUTY of DESIGN. In the stock will be found WILTONS, VELVETS, MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, TAPESTRYS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, DAMASKS, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, &c. The ingrains are specially noteworthy, being in most exquisite patterns and peculiarly rich colorings.

Our factory for the manufacture of Furniture being now in full operation, we are prepared to furnish Drawing-rooms, Reception-rooms, Parlors, Boudoirs, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms, &c., with furniture of our own manufacture, made and upholstered in the newest and most approved styles. Furniture made to order, and dwellings, hotels, steam-boats, &c., furnished and upholstered in the shortest possible time and most reasonable price.

Housekeeping Linens, Towels, Towelings, Napkins, Table-cloths, Doilies, &c., in endless variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

Extraordinary Bargains
IN SPRING, FANCY, AND PLAIN SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, March 9, on
CENTRE COUNTER IN ROTUNDA,
AN IMMENSE PURCHASE OF VERY HEAVY QUALITY

Steel and Grisaille Fancy Silks.

ALSO, BLACK AND WHITE.

Offering their customers the rare opportunity to secure A FULL DRESS PATTERN of 25 yards for

$25 00.

Samples forwarded on application, and to avoid disappointments they suggest the selection of two or three different patterns.

Also, several cases DARK PLAIN

DRESS SILKS,

In "Marino," "Monstre," "Oolong," "Ardoise," "Lichen," "Euxin," "Corbeau," "Hefie," and "Castor" Tints, and the various Shades of Norwegian and Smoke Grays, at the exceedingly low price of $1 50 per yard, good value for $2.

Together with a collection of similar Dark Shades, a richer quality, at $1 75 per yard, formerly $2 50. Such an opportunity seldom occurs, and very rarely at this season.

They will also offer a choice assortment of

DRESS FABRICS,

ORIGINAL IN DESIGN AND IN THE MOST EXQUISITE TASTE.

ALSO,

Black Iron Frame Grneadines.

A complete and reliable stock, 50c. per yard upward.

ELEGANT DESCRIPTIONS OF

Brocaded and Striped Grenadines,

From 1 to 3 inches wide; also, a full line of French, all wool,

BLACK TAMISE CLOTH,

DECIDEDLY UNDER VALUE.

ON 4TH AV. DRESS-GOODS SECTION

They will open a large stock of

CREPE CLOTH

at 25c. per yard. Also, English, Colored,

ALPACAS,

at 27 1-2c. per yard.

A great variety of other styles at proportionately low prices.

GOODS SHOWN FREELY WITHOUT IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have largely replenished their

POPULAR STOCKS,

With desirable styles, suitable for Spring and Summer, and under the most favorable circumstances, during and since the panic, which will be sold at prices fully one-half less than last year's, viz.:

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

filled centres, $75 and $100 each; last year's prices, $150 and $200.

Paris-made Silk Sacques,

$3 and $4 each; last year's prices, $6 and $8.

POLONAISES,

$10 and $12 each; last year's price, $20 and $24.

Paris-made Silk Dresses,

Very elegant, $175 each; last year's prices, $350.

Mohair, Poplin, and Camel's Hair Cloth

DRESSES,

At proportionately low prices.

A large invoice of embroidered

PARIS LINEN AND LAWN DRESSES,

At attractive prices.

LACES.

LACE GOODS, LADIES AND MISSES UNDER-WEAR.

INFANTS' WARDROBES, WEDDING DRESSES.

EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

RUFFLINGS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS,

In every variety at very reduced prices.

A visit of inspection will satisfy the public of the extraordinary inducements offered to purchasers.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, BETWEEN 49th st. and the City Hall, via Sixth avenue cars, hunting case GOLD WATCH, Stoddard's make; initials on outside. Suitable reward paid if returned to WILLIAM GRAY, No. 111 West 49th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st. Pupils can commence at any time Send for circular.

PERSONAL.

E.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS CREDITED Conscience Fund. TREASURER U. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—J. T. DAVIS, inventor and only maker of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 127 East 15th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—A FLOATING BOAT-HOUSE, 50x20 feet; also one pair-oared and two four-oared shells; terms moderate. Address H. M. K., Box No. 53 New-York Post Office.

STAMMERING.—DR. WHITE'S UNITED STATES Stammering Institute, No. 417 4th av., New-York; best references. No pay until cured. Send for Circular.

DRY GOODS.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES!

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!

LLAMA LACE SACQUES!

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will open, on MONDAY, March 9, the most complete stock of

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES

ever offered for sale in this City.

We will also open our Spring importation of Striped and Plain-centre

OTTOMAN SHAWLS,

in new and elegant designs.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

RICH DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Will offer on MONDAY, March 9, extraordinary attractions in

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

imported expressly for our retail sales.

Bengaline Cloth, in stripes and plain colors; something entirely new for Polonaise and Misses' Dresses.

English and French Pongees.

Vienna Cloths, very cheap.

Spring Sicilian, plain and stripes, handsomest ever imported.

Lyons Poplins, the most superb shades and quality ever offered.

Pim Bros. & Co.'s Irish Poplins, in all the new Spring shades.

Irish Tabinets, plain and watered, at a great reduction in prices.

100 pieces Brocaded Mikado Silks at 75 cents; reduced from $1 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will open on MONDAY, March 9, in their

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

a new and choice assortment of

PIQUE SUITS, SACQUES,

GABRIELLES, &c., &c.,

for Misses and Children, at unusually low prices.

100 Berlin Suits at $15 each.

English Walking Jackets, in new and elegant designs, for Spring and Summer wear.

A superb stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS

of every description, imported and of our own manufacture, at popular prices.

WEDDING OUTFITS and INFANTS' WARDROBES, ready-made and made to order at the shortest notice.

All orders for DRESS-MAKING executed in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer in their

POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,

ON MONDAY, March 9,

A beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Cashmeres, in new and elegant shades, 50c. and 62½c.

Also, Camel's Hair Cashmere Vigogne—a novelty—in all colors, from 65c. to 85c.

All wool French Taffetas, in great variety.

Parisian Diagonal, a new material for Redingotes and Suits.

Mohair Serges and Clouded Mohairs.

All wool Empress Cloths, in shades for early Spring wear, together with an immense stock of other styles of Dress Goods, at extremely low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

HOUSE-KEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Will sell on MONDAY, March 9, a very large stock of

LINEN GOODS,

In Sheetings, in every width, at low prices.

Richardson's 4-4 Linens, in every number.

Four cases ⅝ and ¾ Napkins, at very low prices.

Huck and Damask Towels, lower than the same goods have been offered for years.

Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings, in every well-known brand, in many cases less than the agents' prices.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

With the completion of their enlarged and improved premises

WILL OPEN FOR INSPECTION

TUESDAY, MARCH 10,

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Their friends and the public are respectfully requested to call and examine.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., New-York.

Opening of the most BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of IMPORTED SPRING FASHIONS. Ladies will find gratifying changes in walking costumes and full dress toilets. Patterns of them now ready. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern, which shows just how to work by the pattern and how the garment will look when completed. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR

Saves the skirt, loops it beautifully, makes a SHORT straight walking skirt of a "train" in a SECOND. You can raise the "train" clear from the walk and let it fall again while taking one step, or you can raise the skirt and keep it raised any desired length of time. You can change it from one dress to another in less than TWO MINUTES. It will save more than twenty times its cost in a single season. It is the ONLY SKIRT ELEVATOR that will allow the skirt to fall WITHOUT using your hands to pull down. See that you get "SMITH'S" Instant ELEVATOR, or you will be SORRY. Each Elevator is stamped. Price 75 cents each. Mailed on receipt of price and TWO stamps. For sale everywhere. Agents wanted.

Address A. BURDETTE SMITH, Post Office Box No. 5,055, New-York City.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,

No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.

WM. L. WILLIAMS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

SILAS C. HAY, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. WILLIAM S. WARNER, Member N. Y. Stock Ex.

HAY & WARNER

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 78 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.

JOHN DUFF, Vice President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS

For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,

For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, as above, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock noon, to hear the report of the manager. All the stockholders are requested to be present, as important business will be presented.

JAMES F. SECOR, JR., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon.

T. J. CARTER, President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.

TECUMSEH, March 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WANTED TO BORROW—$50,000 ON BOND and mortgage for three years, on country property within sixty miles of New-York, valued at over $200,000; $125,000 cash offered for it. Address H., Box No. 1,757.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

$163,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in various sums on New-York or Brooklyn improved property. Address, with full particulars, TRUSTEE, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TO LOAN—A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY ON bond and mortgage; sums of $10,000 to $15,000 preferred. Small second mortgages wanted.

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI Railway Company, Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

34

MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF

ANDREW CARRIGAN,

(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK

AND

HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE

of

TWELVE LOTS ON 5TH AV.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction,

on WEDNESDAY, March 11,

at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(under the direction of Townsend Scudder, Esq., Assignee,)

THE VERY VALUABLE 12 LOTS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON THE 5TH AV.,

GRAND PLAZA AND CENTRAL PARK,

between 58th and 59th sts.,

and known as the

KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL COMPANY PROPERTY.

Maps now ready.

Sale positive March 11.

QUIMBY & BISSELL, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—QUIMBY & BISSELL, Auctioneers, under the direction of H. J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Salesroom, Nos. 392 and 394 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the two-story brick house and lot No. 134 York st., and the two-story frame house and lot No. 19 Talman st., only ten minutes' easy walk to three ferries.

OLIVER BRYAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—TWENTY-THIRD WARD, LATE NORTH NEW-YORK.—OLIVER BRYAN, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, March 9, seven valuable lots, fine dwelling and stable, corner Broadway, (late St. Ann's av.,) and 147th st., three minutes from 3d av. cars, opposite Mary's Park.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DWELLING-HOUSES are for sale, with early possession:

West 51st st., No. 105.	East 36th st., No. 38.
East 61st st., No. 58.	East 36th st., No. 2.
East 60th st., No. 18.	East 29th st., No. 47.
East 57th st., Nos. 13 & 24.	East 23th st., No. 171.
West 26th st., No. 321.	West 26th st., No. 343.
W. 56th st., Nos. 19, 20 & 35.	West 23d st., No. 240.
West 55th st., No. 29.	West 21st st., No. 36.
No. 152 st. bet. 7 & 8 avs.	E. 21st st., Gramercy Park, No. 14.
W. 52d st., Nos. 6, 16, 22, 24, and 31.	East 20th st., No. 20.
West 51st st., No. 51.	W. 19th st., Nos. 9, 27 & 28.
East 49th st., No. 10.	West 11th st., No. 50.
W. 49th st., Nos. 39, 41 & 47.	W. 10th st., Nos. 12 & 181.
East 48th st., Nos. 15, 17, and 19.	W. 9th st., Nos. 28 and 58.
9th av., Nos. 63, 70, 253.	W. 48th st., Nos. 39 and 51.
275, 520, 562, 584, 624,	West 47th st., No. 13.
744, 746, 781, 785, 791,	E. 46th st., Nos. 4 and 12.
also, between 84th and	W. 46th st., Nos. 13 and 61.
85th sts., and between	W. 45th st., Nos. 118 & 127
85th and 86th sts.	East 43d st., No. 82.
Madison av., Nos. 19, 237,	E. 39th, 206, 315, 327 & 357
Park av., Nos. 39 and 62.	West 38th st., No. 60.
Lexington av., Nos. 159,	East 36th st., No. 116.
150, 243, 269, 319, 476,	West 34th st., No. 45.
482, 661 and 663.	West 34th st., No. 45.

The above houses are given with the numbers, that they may be seen from the outside.

For further examination we shall be pleased to furnish permits at our office, No. 2 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st., Union square.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ON 5TH AV. AND NEAR-BY STREETS.

SOME REAL BARGAINS.

For particulars and permits apply to

WM. H. RAYNOR,

No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, on 22d st., about half distance between 6th and 7th avs. No bill on. The house is 20.10 and has a two-story 14-feet extension; all modern improvements and in perfect order; will be sold cheap, and delivered, if required, on or before 1st May, if applied for at once. Address owner, Post Office Box No. 4,987, or apply at

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 2 Pine st. and

No. 35 East 17th st.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, cabinet finish throughout, West End avenue, 184 feet west of Boulevard, $23,000; also a four-story brown-stone front, No. 308 West 58th st., location unsurpassed; also a lot, directly opposite, $17,000; also valuable leasehold property, three two-story stone and dwellings, with a two-story brick building in rear, 26x50, 8th av., near 58th st. Apply to WM. BEDELL, Builder and Owner, No. 985 6th av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x 60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65.80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; title and every convenience; will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, situated in West 20th st., opposite the Theological Seminary; built by an experienced builder by day's work without regard to cost; with the furniture if desired; house 25x58, lot 25x125. Inquire of the owner, L. M. LUTHER, 181 Washington st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A beautiful, new, well built, substantial four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fine order, on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20x60x100. Purchasers only need apply for permits, terms, &c., to owner, No. 48 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x85 and extension; lot 100.5; all the latest improvements; cabinet finish; built by day's work; situate on 62d st., near 6th av. Apply to ISAAC BONNEY, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—MODERN FIRST-class extra-width corner house; can be bought very low; stable convenient, if wanted; others on the avenue, all sizes and prices.

W. P. SEYMOUR,

No. 171 Broadway.

CHURCH PROPERTY ON 57TH ST., (100 feet wide,) near Lexington av.; church, with furniture, and three full lots; will be sold for the value of the lot only; church cost upward of $18,000. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A FULL-sized house and lot on south side of West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

C. R. HUNTINGTON, No. 8 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house in West 39th st., near 5th av., at a reasonable price. Apply to P. P. VAN KANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

AT A VERY LOW FIGURE, THE NORTH-east corner of 5th av. and 41st st., "Higgins' Row." No restrictions as to alterations. Size, 23 by 100. Permits of W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN, UPON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit; also to buy securities.

WARREN S. WILKEY & CO.,

No. 5 Beekman st., Rooms Nos. 23 and 24.

LOT SOUTH OF 57TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., with handsome stable and lot in the rear, for sale by F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, FOUR story, high stoop, 22x58x100, West 47th st., new doors from 6th av.; price low; in fee.

W. E. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 114 WEST 44TH ST.; three story, brown stone, high stoop, with modern improvements; good location. Permits of W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, offers at a bargain, and on very easy terms, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 129th st., between 6th and 7th av. boulevards.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th; 5th av., No. 286, 584, 675, 781, 785.

C. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, extra width and dining-room extension, near 5th av.; finest street below the Park, (very cheap.)

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.—BUYING, SELLING, EXCHANGing, charge of estates, and collection of rents carefully managed; highest references. D. H. KING, Jr., No. 346 Pearl st., Franklin square.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—A VALUABLE PROPerty on west side of 8th av. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

HARLEM HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park.

The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The Eighth avenue cars are the present means of access.

Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that make them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GUNN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 55 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, VERY desirable well-rented dwelling-houses, Nos. 582, 584, and 586 7th av., at junction with Broadway, and opposite first-class hotel now erecting. This is an opportunity, as examination will show, seldom offered to purchase at a bargain property which, from its location, must in a few years more than double its present value and price asked. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st., before 12 and evenings.

JOHN S. PIERCE,

REAL ESTATE,

NO. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—NEAR RESERVOIR SQUARE, 41ST st., a handsome four-story brown-stone front, complete in every particular. $27,000. Terms easy.

J. P. WILLIAMS & SON,

No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN STONE, —First-class neighborhood; carpets, six mirrors, gas-fixtures; in perfect order; $27,500; easy terms. No. 207 West 38th st.; owner on premises.

FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT, RENTED AT $3,312; price $27,000; centrally located; built in the best manner; water to all apartments. Owner No. 207 West 38th st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND A HALF-STORY frame house and lot No. 433 East 84th st.; all modern improvements; lot, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop College-lease houses. For particulars apply on premises, Nos. 41 and 47 West 45th st.

AT A BARGAIN—NO CASH WANTED IF IMproved; 100 feet front on Madison av., below the park; for $35,000.

HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

ONLY $20,000.—FOR SALE, FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house; perfect order; 14th st., near 5th av.; must be sold.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A BARGAIN.—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 21 feet front, in elegant order, on 22d st., west of 5th av.; only $30,000. For permits and particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—$7,500 WILL BUY A CORNER house on a prominent avenue in Brooklyn; location well adapted for fancy-goods business or bakery; terms easy. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

BARGAINS TO QUICK BUYERS OF WILLIAMSburg and Nineteenth Ward (Brooklyn) real estate, for cash or on easy terms. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O.V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NAPA QUICKSILVER MINE.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, entered Feb. 3, 1874, the undersigned will receive proposals for the purchase of the Napa Quicksilver Mine until the 13th day of April next, inclusive. This mine, formerly known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, is situated in the Napa Valley, California, about sixty miles north of the City of San Francisco, from which it is accessible by rail in one hour and a half. The property is described in the deed to the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company from the Oakville Quicksilver Mining Company as follows: All that certain mine, lead, or lode bearing cinnabar, known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, being one thousand feet in width by three thousand feet in length, as described in a certain patent issued to this company by the Government of the United States, dated March 15, 1872, which was recorded March 25, 1872, in the County Recorder's office of Napa County, California, in Book J of Patents, page 254, a map of which property can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Two brick furnaces, as well as brick, iron, and wooden condensers, engine, boiler, &c., belong to the property, together with all the usual and necessary mining utensils. The mine has been in successful operation, and although the mining thus far has been confined mainly to the surface, sufficient depth has been obtained, however, to encourage the belief that rich ore remains below. In view of the present high price of quicksilver, this mine offers great inducements to those desiring to invest in mining property. Proposals must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the United States Trust Company of the City of New-York, of ten per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of performance in case of acceptance.

ALEXANDER G. BLACK,

Assignee of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, No. 120 Pearl street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1874.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The greatest chance ever offered. St. Ronan's Well, one-quarter of a mile from depot at Flushing, ten and a half years of which to run; large hotel; thirty-five rooms; commanding fine view of the sound on Flushing Bay; ball-room, barn, stable, &c.; formerly occupied by Matt Gooderson; (standing forty feet above the level of Jackson av.;) just the spot for a summer garden or for first-class boarders; fishing, boating, bathing, and driving enjoyable at pleasure; price, $35,000, part cash; or would prefer to lease it for ten years at $2,000 per year. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., New-York.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—FOUR miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct from Wall st., or by cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries. Most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City. TO LET OR FOR SALE—Villas, with view of or fronting on the bay, each 9, 10, 13, 14 and 16 rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN RHINEBECK, ON THE HUDSON, a farm of 150 acres, in good order and well located. The improvements, a substantial mansion, farm-house, barn, carriage-house, &c., adjacent to the residence of Mrs. Starr Miller; is two miles from the village, which has five churches and the educational advantages. For particulars inquire of

SPENCER H. SMITH,

No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 338 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson River, near Rhinebeck, with substantial stone dwelling and extensive out-building, very fine views, three-quarters of mile water front; will be sold very cheap, as the owner desires to go abroad. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT PORT CHESTER, ON the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from New-York, ten minutes' walk from depot, cottage and two acres land, with barn, hot-houses, good well of water, fruit and shade trees, &c.; healthy location, good neighborhood; price, $6,500; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM BEATTYS, at the Railroad Station, Portchester.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW, N. J., two well-located, very nice frame houses, over two lots each; Fairview is twenty-five minutes from Champion and 23d sts.; five from depot; commutation, $1 per week; about $3,250 and $3,750 each; terms easy. Photographs with owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 12 and evening.

FINE FARMING LANDS, SUITABLE FOR SUBdivision, located on the line of the Harlem Railroad, south of White Plains, and near the City limits, for sale from $300 to $500 per acre; good investments to hold for a few years. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE pleasantly located with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy.

D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A FINE PROPERTY AT Rockland Lake; large mansion, three other houses, about thirty acres land, great variety apples, pears, grapes, &c.; very healthy and pleasant place. Full particulars of owners, PAYSON & PAUL, No. 33 Cortlandt st.

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRENCH-roof house on the best street in Yonkers; all improvements; shade and fruit trees; near depot; will exchange for City property, or lots in the new wards. Address WM. COX, No. 309 East 51st st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COTTAGE HOUSE AT Tenafly, N. J.; nine rooms; thirty minutes from New-York; price $8,000. C. H. CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room C; or T. C. VEALE, Tenafly, N. J.

FARMS IN DUTCHESS AND WESTCHESTER Counties wanted to sell and to exchange for New-York and Brooklyn property.

GEO. H. ALLISON & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE FOR YOUNG MARRIED MAN TO buy a home near Plainfield; only $2,500; payments easy; bargain. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PLACES AT PLAINFIELD, one in Elizabeth; one of the three must be sold at some price. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HINE, COLE & GRAY, NO. 536 6TH av., have the following houses

TO LET, UNFURNISHED:

38th st., near Park av., 3-story h. s. b. s.	$1,800
36th st., near 6th av., 3-story h. s. brick	1,400
21st st., near 6th av., 2½-story brick	900
14th st., near 5th av., brick house, 9 rooms	900
53d st., near 6th av., 3-story h. s. brown-stone	2,000
48th st., near Madison av., 4-story h. s. b. s.	2,400
35th st., near 5th av., 3-story h. s. brown-stone	2,700
38th st., near 7th av., 4-story h. s. brown-stone	2,700
42d st., near 6th av., 4-story h. s. brown-stone	3,000
45th st., near Broadway, 3-story h. s. b. s.	2,500

Also, many others. For permits apply to

HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT ON A CORNER in 71st st.; is 90 feet deep; contains nine rooms, entirely separated from the other part of the building, with gas, bath, range, wash-trays, elevator, &c. For permits, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 169 SCHERMERhorn st., Brooklyn, to rent to private family; handsomely frescoed; perfect order; all modern improvements; rent low to good tenant. Apply to Dr. CAMPBELL, Hudson av., corner Gold st., Brooklyn, or C. H. JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN CENTRAL LOCALity to rent with all necessary furniture; house is double and nearly full of boarders; in perfect order; rent, with undoubted security, $600 a month. Address G. K., Station D.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RESIDENCE AND HOMESTEAD OF GOUVER-neur Morris to rent or lease, furnished or unfurnished; delightfully situated on the Sound, or East River, with fine views of the water and surroundings; the house is large and comfortable, grounds have about thirty acres, with lawns, large old shade-trees, plenty of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; accessible to the City at all hours of the day and night by water or rail; only twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; low rent to a good tenant. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FULLY FURnished, a commodious house on the Hudson, within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, from which there are hourly trains to Grand Central Depot and 30th st.; house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and butler's pantry, in which are hot and cold water; an excellent carriage-house and stable, with water in also; ice-house filled and spacious grounds, garden, &c. For further particulars apply to No. 114 5th av.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—RAPID TRANSIT; thirty minutes from City; ten acres; 1,500 feet private water front on Passaic River, New-Jersey; house, twelve rooms; outbuildings, old shade trees, all fruits; healthy; depots seven minutes' walk; rent $800. Also, opposite twenty acres; house, eighteen rooms; outbuildings; one-quarter acre water front; all fruits; forest trees. Rent $1,500. No. 19 West 21st st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, VIA CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, (fifty-two trains daily, half hour from New-York,) a new house, Mansard roof, finely located; all modern improvements; thirteen rooms, bedded laundry, &c. Possession immediately if required; most of rent taken in board if agreeable. Address Post Office Box No. 5,556, New-York.

WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE.—TO let or for sale, forty minutes from City by great competing lines, near depots, paved and lighted streets, extra large house and lot, garden, lawn, fruits, stable, cow, chickens; value, $15,000. Apply at West Elizabeth (New-Jersey Central Railroad) Depot, close by, or to the OWNER, Post Office Box No. 154, Elizabeth, N. J.

$2,250.—TO LET, NO. 6 EAST 86TH ST., a four story brown stone; all modern improvements; house commands a fine view of the Central Park, with Madison avenue cars from the corner. For permits, apply to

E. S. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

MOST MODERN DWELLING, BASEMENT and four stories, well furnished, to let, to none but unexceptionable private family, by the three agreeable boarders, $3,600; expenses yearly decreased. Only written applications from principals answered through HERMANN SCHERER, M. D., City.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS, TWO beautiful residences, gardens, fruit, improvements. Also fine homestead, furnished; improvements, stable, acre garden, fruit and shade; fifty minutes distant and near depots; rent only $1,000. FABIAN, No. 112 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, beautiful furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. Also large dwellings suitable for institutes, hotels, and boarding-houses. Apply to E. EMERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, attic, and basement brown-stone house, No. 30 East 21st st., near Broadway; contains twenty rooms. Apply at CARTER HOWARD, No. 2 Pine st., or TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Esq., No. 290 Broadway.

TO LET, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND VICIN-ity—Dwelling houses, assorted to suit all classes; furnished and unfurnished; also boarding houses; also some bargains to sell. MILLS & BUNDALL, No. 1,304 Broadway, corner 53d st. No. 1,050 10th av.

TO LET—IN EAST ORANGE, N. J., THREE-STORY L French-roof house, nine rooms; nearly new; fine location; lot 50x150; three minutes from depot. Inquire at LIBBY'S Oyster-room, No. 137 Fulton st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD; central location; water front and river carriage-house and fruit; two cottages in Riverside, three minutes from salt water and depot; hot and cold water. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

A CORNER HOUSE TO RENT—LEXINGTON av., near Gramercy Park; three story, high stoop, 26 feet front; very cheap. Apply to

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—42 UNIVERSITY PL.; MODERN IMPROVEments; gas and water; first floor for business purposes; third and top floors (flats) for residences. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor pl.)

TO LET—15 UNIVERSITY PLACE; FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop house; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

A. A.—PARTIES HAVING DWELLING-HOUSES A to rent will find desirable tenants by leaving description at our office. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 277 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A four-story brown-stone house on Lexington av., near 43d st. Price, unfurnished, $2,000. Apply at No. 110 East 38th st., or to W. H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO rent, 45th st., near Lexington av.; charming house for small family; rent only $1,500. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on 12th st., between 5th av. and University place; rent $2,000.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FIRST-CLASS house and lot, corner of ground, situated on Clinton av., Brooklyn. For particulars and permit, apply at No. 2 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop house No. 148 West 14th st., in a reasonable order. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., New-York.

TO LET—TO MAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE ladies, for house-keeping, second floor of house No. 108 West 29th st.; three rooms; water and gas; owner resides in house. Reference.

TO LET—NO. 134 2D AV., THREE-STORY AND Mansard-roof, high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements; also, one double house on rear, on Wilwold, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; first-class in every respect. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A DOUBLE HOUSE and stable adjoining, on 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., from May 1, for three years; possession earlier if wanted. Apply to M. FAIRIS, No. 61 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs; immediate possession if desired. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house No. 414 West 47th st., with all the modern improvements; rent, $1,200.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—BROWNstone front house to rent, furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,339 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—ALL THE LOFTS OF the substantial six-story store No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 125 feet to and fronting on Spruce st.; also, extensive basement and cellar on Beekman st. 95 feet deep; excellent location for first-class trade, requiring extensive accommodations and fine light, only a few minutes from new Post Office; steady steam-power can be had if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR RENT.

Part of store No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring st. Inquire of F. B. BYUNER,

on the premises.

NOTICE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front—the very best in the City; first floor reserved. Broadway and other first-class property a specialty. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 45 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent, $2,500 per annum.

Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 690 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—NOS. 170 AND 172 CENTRE ST., OPPOsite Earle's Hotel; rent singly or together at $1,250 and $1,500; size 35x65, with basements and vaults; cheapest stores in the City. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (60x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTHwest corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

TWO OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER LIQUOR stores to let (without bonus,) Ninth st. and 5th av., Sixth avenue. Locations excellent and capable of doing a large trade; well suited for lager beer. Apply at No. 603 Hudson st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 88x100. The lofts can be rently separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 360 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine st.

SPLENDID CITY FACTORY PROPERTY TO let below 34th st., on 1st av., the whole or in lots; 200x100; six stories; abundance of steam; elevators; well lighted and ventilated. J. M. ROEHLER, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 40.

TO LET—UPPER LOFT OF THE HANDSOME building, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., 25x105; splendidly lighted on three sides; rent low. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS & CO., No. 740 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellar. Apply to

JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to

JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 744 Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY REMARKABLE FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES.

A pair of the noblest and finest specimens descendants of that celebrated sire Sir Well, and favorably known in Western New-York.

CONSTELLATION OF MONROE,

are now offered for sale. They are six years old this coming Spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, under the standard; rich dark steel gray with black points, now commencing to dapple out very nicely; very closely matched, extremely stylish, and very extraordinary fine drivers.

SOUND AND KIND.

Their noble, fine size, beautiful color, rangey, lengthy, tasty form, stylish, lofty, majestic movements, with kind disposition, renders them one of the very best and most desirable pair of

COACH HORSES

that can be seen at San Francisco Stables, Utica, N. Y.

HORSE FOR SALE—OVER SIXTEEN HANDS; very stylish; warranted sound and very kind. Stable, No. 208 East 20th st.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY ON premises, No. 139 West 38th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, for small families, we offer at moderate prices. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st. First-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers, also Proprietors of Highland House, Garrison.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WILL rent to a gentleman of quiet habits a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor front; use of bath if desired; location near Union square; references required. Address W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, a handsomely-furnished third-story front room; large closets attached; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; gas exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, together or separately; house and table first class in every respect; references exchanged.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS,—THIRD FLOOR; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable party. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; references.

TO LET CHEAP—SMALL, NEAT FRONT ROOM, furnished, bedroom adjoining; private house; suitable for one or two persons. No. 214 West 36th st., third floor.

OFFICE OF A PHYSICIAN—POSSESSION 1ST of May; large, well-furnished room on parlor floor; hot and cold water; permanent parties, terms moderate. Apply No. 51 West 36th st., near 6th av.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; prices moderate; also floors, with private table. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHED room on the first floor and a hall bedroom on the third floor; gentleman preferred

STREET-CLEANING.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

Continued from First Page.

November, 1873, for the gratuitous dumping of sand on the City scows, but previously I paid for the privilege. Previous to my getting the permit I dumped at the foot of Twenty-second and Thirty-eighth streets. I paid money for dumping to the inspector at the office. I still pay something for the dumping of cellar dirt on the City scows. Since I got the permit I think I dumped twenty-five loads of cellar dirt on the City scows, but I don't think it was fifty loads. I did not pay but $3, and at ten cents a load that would be but thirty loads that I dumped. I paid this $3 to Thomas Kearney, the man who drives cart for me. I did not go for this permit before, because I did not think I would get it. I was making a contract with the proprietor of the Westminster Hotel for the removal of ashes, and he told me that I need not pay for dumping it. He gave me a note to the Inspector, and I then found it was not necessary to pay anything. Subsequently the Inspector was removed, and a new one appointed. He did not know of this arrangement, and refused to take the ashes gratuitously. I then went to Capt. Thorne on the subject, and got the permit I speak of. Mr. Perrin is proprietor of the Westminster Hotel.

By the Chairman—Did you ever dump cellar-dirt without paying for it? A.—I really think I did not pay for all the cellar-dirt I dumped. My intention was to pay for it. I paid for all they demanded of me. I did not after that pay any money to the inspector or any one on the dock for the privilege of dumping. I paid for cellar-dirt and such stuff as did not come inside the permit. I have dumped the stuff belonging to the St. James Hotel, the Grand Union, Gramercy Park Hotel, Park Hotel, Cooper Institute, New-York Life Insurance Company, National Bank Note Company. From all these places probably I took away 1,200 loads of stuff in the year. I paid a man once $2, but I don't know whether he was an inspector or not. I did not pay anything to get this permit. I saw Capt. Thorne before I got this permit, but I had no speaking acquaintance with him. I was connected with the Street-cleaning Bureau in 1855, but since then I have not been connected with it, nor have I any relation who is.

Andrew Fitzpatrick was called and examined for some time, but it was found that he knew nothing about the management of the department, and that a mistake was made in serving him with a subpena.

Lewis Herlig, clerk of Capt. Hyatt, Superintendent of Boats, testified: I commenced business on the 15th July, 1873, at the office at the foot of Stanton street, near what is called the Stanton Street Dump. The only persons I kept the time of at the dumps were the trimmers, the watchmen, and the trimmers' assistants when they had them. I don't know anything of the time of the assistant inspector. The Captain of the boats took the measurement of the scows and gave it to me. I kept the time of the persons that unloaded the scows. I know a man named Real. He left the department about six months ago. He was stationed at Harlem and at Greenpoint, and for a short time at Randall's Island. I did not go to Randall's Island while he was there. He was there only five days. He was at Harlem probably seven weeks. I took the time there in the morning and the afternoon. I went there about 11 o'clock and remained till 2:30, or sometimes four o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Therefore all you would know would be between the time you got there and the time he left. How did you know the time he got there? A.—From the foreman, George Woolsey. I could see whether he made a day or three-quarters of a day or half a day.

Q.—Did you always find Real there? A.—I did, pretty regularly. There may have been some times that I did not see him, but the foreman accounted for his absence and I allowed him time on the word of the foreman.

Q.—Do you think he did half the work he is credited with? A.—More than three-quarters.

Q.—Do you think he did the whole of the work he is credited with? A.—Pretty nearly the whole of it.

Q.—Do I understand you to say from your own observation and inspection that he was not there as a mere sinecure? A.—He was not. I know that from my own knowledge and observation. I took the time at Newtown Creek, but I did not know whose the property at that place was. I think there were about thirty-seven or thirty-eight men unloading scows. I made up the pay-rolls of the Italians that worked there. They were paid fourteen shillings a day, which payment was afterward reduced to twelve shillings. I don't know of any arrangement by which they divided that money with anybody else.

Q.—Have you heard of it? A.—I heard it said that they paid the foreman part of their wages. There was no name mentioned. I merely heard that they paid a bonus for being allowed to work.

Q.—Don't you know the fact to be that the trimmers and the other City employes picked out the rags and bones from the stuff on the scows? A.—I knew that the trimmers did.

Q.—Have you not observed the matter closely enough to know that it was the general practice of the trimmers and of the other men unloading the scows? A.—I know that it was the practice of the trimmers, but I could not say about the men unloading the scows. They took all they got. I don't know who takes the rags, bones, and other matter thus picked out of the stuff on the scows.

Q.—Don't you know that Capt. Hyatt does? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Don't you believe that he does? A.—I believe that he does.

Q.—Will you swear that Mr. Brown works all the time he is paid for? A.—I know he works seven-eighths of the time, and that he earns his money. I have known him to pump a scow all night to prevent it from sinking. I have known him to do that a dozen times.

Q.—Will you swear that he is constantly engaged working as a scow man? A.—I can swear that he is constantly engaged as a scow man works, and that he is employed as a scow man for every day he is paid.

Q.—Do you consider him an efficient workman? A.—I do.

Q.—He is a man with one arm? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you consider that he works as well as a man with two arms? A.—I will swear he is as good a worker as seven men out of ten. He is not engaged the greater part of his time working for Capt. Hyatt. I have seen the boxes, rags, and the like taken away on a truck like a furniture-truck. I could not say that Brown comes with the truck. He attends to the selling of the stuff. I could not tell where he sells it. I never heard how much was realized for it. It does not concern me to know how much of this stuff is collected, or whether the City gets it.

Q.—If you knew the City did not get it would you not consider it your duty to report it? A.—I would not. I would leave that to Capt. Hyatt. I know a man named Pollock. He was an Assistant Inspector at Stanton street dump. I don't remember any other Assistant Inspector at that dump. There was never any more than one Assistant Inspector at that dump. He assisted the Inspector to tally loads. It would sometimes take half a dozen men outside to keep them in line.

Q.—Was Pollock there in September or October? A.—I think it was about that time that he was discharged from the department.

Q.—Will you swear that there were never two or three Assistant Inspectors at the Stanton street dump? A.—I will.

Q.—You are as sure of that as anything you have sworn to? A.—I am quite sure. Besides trimming the scows, the trimmers have to get the scows into the stream.

Q.—Pollock is down in the pay-rolls for thirty-one days as Assistant Inspector during October, James Burke is down for twelve days in the same month, and George Smith is down for twenty-seven days in three different places, at Forty-second street, Stanton street, and Jackson street. How do you account for that? A.—I call them trimmers' helpers. One of them (Pollock) may have been Assistant Inspector, and the others as trimmers' helpers.

Q.—You are quite sure there was only one Assistant Inspector employed at the Stanton street dump? A.—I am.

Q.—Then the pay-rolls are incorrect in stating that there were three Assistant Inspectors? A.—They are if they say they worked as Assistant Inspectors. One of them may have worked in that capacity, but the others were trimmers' helpers. I know a man named O'Brien, who was Deputy Superintendent of Scows. He used to come to Stanton street on an average of three or four times a week. He used to inquire as to how matters were going on, and gave me orders to give to the Captains of the boats. I did not know him to do anything else at Stanton street.

To Mr. Andrews—I have known men to do duty in different capacities, and it might be that trimmers' helpers would do the duty of Assistant Inspectors. They may be classified in the same way at head-quarters in consequence. Their pay is the same. There are no men in the department that are called assistant inspectors as such. They have all other occupations. I call them trimmers' helpers. It does not cost more for the trimmers to separate the rags and bones from the rubbish than if they did not. It is not more cost to the City.

Gen. Barlow—Then you don't agree with Capt. Thorne, that its separation would cost more than it came to? A.—I don't think it would make much difference. I receive $2 a day. I don't get a cent out of the sale of the rags and bones. Capt. Hyatt promised me more money, but he did not give it to me. I do writing and such work for Capt. Hyatt which he would otherwise have to do himself.

James Lee testified, in reply to Gen. Barlow—I am an Inspector in the Street-cleaning Bureau, and have been since the 18th June, 1872. I have collected money in the Police Department. I did not make any collection under a letter from the late Commissioner Smith.

Gen. Barlow—What was that letter?

Witness—I understand this committee is appointed to investigate the subject of street-cleaning, and the letter has nothing to do with that subject.

Gen. Barlow—You are Inspector in the Street-cleaning Bureau, and we have a right to know how you spend your time. What was that letter? A.—It was a letter from Commissioner Smith to ask the friends of the Republican Party to subscribe toward carrying on the campaign.

Q.—Was that letter shown by you to any one in the Street-cleaning Bureau? A.—It was not.

Q.—Did you go to Capt. Speight? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you go to Capt. Petty? A.—I think not.

Q.—How positive are you of that? A.—I feel pretty confident.

Q.—You don't remember that Capt. Petty did actually subscribe $100? A.—I know he did. I gave the letter to Mr. Samuel Le Compte, and he may have shown the letter to Capt. Petty.

Q.—What did you collect from the Street-cleaning Bureau? A.—I don't know that.

Q.—Was not the contribution pretty general? A.—No.

Q.—Did you intend to go only to the Republican members of the force? A.—Yes. I think some of the carmen contributed, but it was very little.

Q.—Did you give orders to take up a collection from the carmen and laborers? A.—I did not. I gave no orders as an officer of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and if any one says so he does not tell the truth.

Q.—You say there was not a general collection in the First Assembly District from the carmen and laborers? A.—There was not any from the laborers. A few, two or three, of the carmen contributed. I never knew of a man being discharged for not contributing. I know a man named Hayes. He was not discharged. [Hayes here stated, in reply to witness, that he is at present employed in the Street-cleaning Department.] We did not expect any money from the Democrats. They have collections of their own for similar purposes. My duties as inspector are to make an examination of the streets, see their condition, and give directions to the foreman. I generally direct the foreman and see that the work is performed instead of going to the Superintendent. The work was well performed in 1873, except during the last month and a half, when there were not any laborers of account employed. I don't think the streets could be cleaner than in the remainder of the year. The sweeping stopped some time in November, and there was very little sweeping in that month and December. Witness was further examined, and stated that without seeing the record, he could not form a general idea of the number of men employed in November. Having been briefly examined by Mr. Andrews, he volunteered an explanation to the committee as to the difference in measurement between the stuff in the carts and on the scows. He said that the City carts were made to contain a cubic yard. When they were filled on the streets they contained that much, but by the time they got to the dumps the stuff had settled so as to lose about a quarter in volume.

He was examined by Gen. Barlow at some length as to whether the inspectors at the dumps were right in allowing for a full load when there was only a three-quarter load. He maintained that they were, that otherwise it would be an injustice to the men, who would not work if they were not allowed for a full load.

In reply to the Chairman he admitted that the matter could be remedied by having larger carts, which would, at starting, contain more than a cubic yard, so that when the stuff settled there would still be a cubic yard left, but that then the men would have to be paid more.

William L. Peck, of the firm of Henry A. Peck & Co., was next examined, and testified that he had received 11,000 loads of stuff from the City, which he sold at from twenty to twenty-five cents a load. It was a free gift, and he had not paid anything to the City, or to Capt. Thorne. Capt. Thorne told witness that, if he furnished vessels, he would give him as much stuff as he wanted. Witness employed a man to watch the loads as they went down to the dump and pick out what he wanted. He himself had charge of the business on the part of the firm. He used to pay Brown fifteen cents and as high as twenty-five and thirty cents a load, I don't know what is to prevent Capt. Thorne dumping it at Stanton street, and selling it, except it be the intervention of the Board of Health.

To Mr. Andrews—I should think my arrangement with Capt. Thorne was a benefit to the City. I could not afford to take the street manure if I was not in the regular manure business. It would be necessary for the City to get sailing vessels in addition to the scows to carry the manure to its destination.

To Gen. Barlow—I would not have taken the manure from Capt. Thorne, only I got it for nothing.

Abraham P. Skidmore, a partner of Mr. Pecks, testified that he paid Mr. Brown for the City manure from June 1, 1871, to October, 1872, $1,510 63. The money was paid by check to Mr. Brown.

Arthur McQuade, examined by General Barlow—I am a junk-dealer; I have bought some junk from the City scows; I bought from Mr. Nesbit, but not since he went out of office; I used to buy old rags, brass, cotton, glass, and all kinds of junks; I paid him the amount represented in the checks (produced); I never had any dealings with Capt. Hyatt.

To Mr. Andrews—I found it was not a paying business to buy this refuse, and accordingly I quit it.

Gen. Barlow—The checks amount to $1,194 94, and they were between the 13th of July, 1872, and the 7th of May, 1873—that check of May, 1873, was the last you gave him? A.—Yes.

David F. Atkins testified: I am Superintendent of the Farmers' Protective Union. We got some of the manure of the streets of New-York during the year 1873. We bought two boat-loads, I can't tell from whom. I paid a man named Davis, I think. I gave the Captain of my vessel the money, and he paid for it when the boat was landed. The Captain's name is Sands. The amount was $45. The boat contained about 150 cart-loads. I did not personally give the money to Sands. The receipt was signed by a person named Davis. In the second case the quantity was the same, and the amount was the same. That was all the manure I paid for. I was directed either by Capt. Thorne or the Police Commissioners to place boats at the dumps and to let them wait there for manure. I did not get that direction from Mr. Charlick. I had a conversation with Mr. Charlick in reference to the receipts. I sent the receipts to Police Head-quarters. I asked Mr. Charlick if any money had been received by the Street-cleaning Department, and he said there had not. I said it was strange, as I had paid for two loads. He asked me what proof had I that I had paid money, and I told him that I had the receipts, which I gave him. He then introduced me to Capt. Thorne, who told me that if I put the boats under the dumps, especially at Stanton street, he would let me have what manure I wanted. Between June, 1873, and Oct. 13 of the same year I received 5,614 cart-loads. Previous to June, 1873, I paid two bills to Mr. Peck for manure, the amount being $175 50, and to Mr. Brown a bill of $57 50. Mr. Brown used to pile up the manure on the dock, and a boat could be loaded in two hours. Now it often takes six days to get a boat loaded. I never paid Capt. Thorne or the Street-cleaning Bureau, either directly or indirectly for anything which I received, or never promised to do so. I have seen two scows at Long Island under the derrick ready to unload, but I have not seen them unloading on the cars. Report says that they were unloaded, and I have seen street dirt along the line of the railroad. I never paid higher than thirty cents for the street dirt before I got it from Capt. Thorne.

To Mr. Andrews—I could not afford to pay anything for the street dirt if it was necessary to keep the boats waiting for a length of time to be loaded. I could afford to pay something if the boats could be loaded at once. It was reported to me a few days after my conversation with Mr. Charlick, I was informed that the man who had taken the money and given the receipt had been discharged.

To Gen Barlow.—There are certain seasons of the year when the City ought to receive something for the sweepings, but there are other seasons when it is not worth taking away in sailing vessels. From May to October there might be some sold at a very reasonable figure.

To Mr. Andrews—If I was compelled to take all they wanted, I would lose all the profits I might make during an advantageous season. I told Mr. Charlick that I would pay ten cents a load, when I could dispose of it to advantage, but that at other times he should take charge of it himself. I believe the City loses nothing by the privilege of unloading at Long Island.

Gen. Barlow—Do you mean to say that it is not more expensive to unload there than to take it down to Coney Island and throw it overboard? A.—Yes. It would be cheaper to pay the Long Island Railroad to unload it than to take it down the bay.

Q.—How do you account for that? A.—It could be done for nine cents the cubic yard, and the difference in towage would amount to more than that.

Gen. Barlow—It has been sworn here that, once the tugs are started, the difference in towage would be comparatively little in taking the scows to Newton Creek and to Coney Island.

Witness—That is not my experience in towing. I can get a scow from Twentieth street to Newtown Creek for $4, and from Thirty-seventh street on the North River, which is less than the distance to Coney Island, it costs me $10.

The Chairman—You hire the tugs? Yes.

The Chairman—But the City owns the tugs, and that makes a great difference. If you hire a horse and car to have a drive in New-York it is very different from when you have a horse and car of your own.

Gen. Barlow said, there was a matter which he wished to bring before the committee, namely, the fact that Capt. Hyatt, who had been subpœnaed, had not yet put in an appearance. Nothing could be more strongly illustrative of the inefficiency of the department than their inability to procure the attendance of their own subordinates, who had been proved during the course of the investigation to have received $500.

The Chairman said that the committee would take action in the matter in their executive session.

Mr. Andrews said that there was a resolution of the Commissioners directing him to appear. The Police Department had the power to discharge him for refusing to attend, but that was the only power they had.

Frank Frett testified: I was employed as interpreter and general errand boy in the Department of Street Cleaning where the Italians were employed.

Q.—Did anybody collect any money there for electioneering purposes? A.—Mr. Brower, the foreman, came to me one day and said he wanted to collect $2 50 from each of the workmen, and if they did not pay it they would be discharged. I said I never heard of such a thing before, and he said he should have the money or he would go and tell Capt. Hyatt and have us all discharged. He told me to inform all the men of it, and he would let me off for nothing. I told all the men what he said, and advised them not to pay him a cent. One day he called up all the men one by one, and after having been refused the money by about seven or eight he did not ask any more. He received $2 50 from a man named Jake, but finding he could not get anything from the others he returned it to him. I have frequently seen the rags and junk matter separated and carted off. I have also seen manure taken away.

A few Italian laborers were called, but being unable to make themselves understood, were excused.

John Hayes, a grocer, stated that he had two horses employed in the Street Department, and because of his refusal to pay a political assessment one horse was dropped off altogether and the other was only employed occasionally.

The committee then adjourned to Monday morning.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

A meeting of delegates of several German saloon-keepers' organizations was held at No. 77 Essex street, yesterday, for the purpose of forming a Central Committee. A committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Martin, Nachtmann, Stern, and Scherind, to prepare a draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, amending the Excise law in the interest of the beer retail trade, and proposing a reduction of the license fee for this branch of the trade. Delegates were present from Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, where, it was reported, permanent organizations have been perfected. It was stated that the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards will be organized in the course of a week. A committee was nominated to submit a plan of permanent organization at the next meeting.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal Conklin granted 269 licenses and received $331 50 last week.

The Customs receipts yesterday were $327,000, and for the week $2,438,400.

Mayor Havemeyer was occupied nearly all day yesterday in signing warrants.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu sailed, yesterday, on the steamer Adriatic for Liverpool.

The new club-house of the Palette Club, No. 7 East Twenty-second street, was opened last evening.

The dividend on the preferred stock of the St. Paul Railroad will, it is said, be paid on Monday next.

A meeting of the New-York Liquor-dealers' Protective Union will be held at Masonic Hall to-morrow at 8 P. M.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt will preach his last sermon as Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Steinway Hall, this evening.

It is reported that the Supreme Court will decide the question of the Presidency of the Board of Assistant Aldermen to-morrow.

Mr. Wm. H. Rickets, long an officer of the Supreme Court, has been appointed Crier of the Court, in the room of Jacob Valentine, removed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Management of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association will be held at the rooms of the association on Monday at 4 P. M.

The remains of Antonio Barli, who shot Tarchini, on Prince street, on Tuesday last, and immediately committed suicide with the same pistol, were buried yesterday morning in Green-Wood.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed yesterday $59,000 in interest, and paid $53,000 for the redemption of called bonds, making $674,000 paid during the week for interest, and $453,000 for bonds redeemed.

James Cooper, aged thirty-five, the colored steward of the schooner Alta Vela, lying at Pier No. 6, East River, was found yesterday afternoon in the cabin of the schooner insensible from some unknown cause.

The Committee of Management of the proposed pilgrimage to Rome have so far modified their original programme as to invite such ladies, properly escorted, as may wish to participate in the exercises.

Mrs. Walter C. Lyman will deliver a lecture on the microscopic wonders of the blood, at Association Hall, on Monday, March 16. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Thomas McCormick, whose appointment as Inspector of Weights and Measures was confirmed at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, presented himself at the Mayor's office yesterday and qualified.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives resumed its investigation into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday morning.

A dramatic performance was given last evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association, under the auspices of the Committee for the Relief of the Nineteenth Ward.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., of Portland, Me., will give a free lecture to ladies to-morrow, at 3:30 P. M., in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, Park avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. Her subject will be "Better Health for Women and Children."

A fracas occurred yesterday at Seventh avenue and Thirtieth street, between Peter Murphy, of No. 119 West Thirtieth street, and Charles Foley, of No. 142 West Nineteenth street, during which Murphy stabbed Foley through the hand, wounding him severely. Murphy was arrested.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Law Institute will be held at the library-room to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M. The committee appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the death of the late James W. Gerard (of which Mr. James C. Carter is Chairman) will then make their report.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Judson, widow of Don Manuel Carvallo, late Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Chili to France, England, and Belgium, and formerly Minister from Chili to the United States, will take place at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday next at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Phoebe W. Couzins, L.L. B., delivers her lecture on the "Higher Education of Women," Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for the first time in this City, at the Hall of Rutgers Female College, No. 489 Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, for the benefit of the Alumni Trust fund.

The German Liederkranz gave a testimonial concert last evening to Mr. A. Paur, the conductor of the society, at Steinway Hall. The exercises consisted of the overture, "Tannhauser," Wagner, Orchestra; "Vorbee," J. Graf and F. Steins; Scherzo, Opus 20, Mr. S. B. Mills; and eight scenes from the Odysse, by full chorus.

The steam-ship Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion Line, is several days overdue at Liverpool, causing considerable anxiety. She left this port Tuesday, Feb. 17. The steamer Holland sailed the same day and reached Liverpool late on Wednesday night last. The City of Montreal, that left Liverpool about forty hours after the Wisconsin left New-York, arrived here this morning.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, the new United States Minister to Spain, sailed yesterday for Europe in the steamer St. Laurent, of the French Transatlantic Line. Upon his arrival at Havre it is his intention to proceed first to Paris, and after a stay of a few days in that city, to proceed to Madrid and assume the duties of his position. A large number of his personal friends were in attendance at the wharf to witness his departure.

The return game of billiards between Messrs. T. Roe and G. Mallory, of No. 199 Bowery, and Messrs. J. T. Gleason and J. Murphy, of No. 161 Bowery, took place at Gleason's on Friday night, and was not ended until yesterday morning. They played 300 points up, three-ball French caroms, for a purse. The game resulted in favor of Messrs. Roe and Mallory. Score: Roe, 153; Mallory, 147; Gleason, 148; Murphy, 92. Messrs Roe and Mallory also won the first game.

The steamer Tybee was to have sailed yesterday for San Domingo with a number of excursionists, of whom the greater part are interested in the Samana Bay Company. Owing to an accident to the machinery of the steamer, however, she did not sail before this morning. Among the company, which expects to return within a month, are the following prominent passengers: Gov. Faben, Capt. Samuels, with wife; Mr. Daniel Chauncey, of Brooklyn, with wife; Mr. Cromwell, of Boston, with daughter; Dr. Ygas, of San Domingo, with wife; and Dr. Howe, of Boston, with his wife, the celebrated Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 531 arrests during the week.

The taxes collected during the week amount to $71,531 65.

Canon Kingsley lectures next Wednesday at the Academy of Music on "Civilization—Its Beginning and Its End."

The trial of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague on an indictment charging him with embezzling the city money, is set down for Monday.

Rev. G. B. Porteous will preach in the North Reformed Church this morning, and in the First Reformed Church, in Joralemon street, in the evening.

Mayor Hunter is to have the use of the Auditor's office while some alterations and repairs, which will be commenced this week, are in progress in his own office.

The jury in the case of McGarry vs. Loomis, where $15,000 was claimed as damages for the scalding of plaintiff's child, brought in a verdict of $5,000 for the plaintiff.

There are said to be six Democratic candidates for the Aldermanship of the Sixth Ward, made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Rodman to the office of District Attorney.

In the case of Maria Loretz against her husband, to recover $2,000 which he had transferred from her account on an order which she unwillingly gave him, Judge Tappan yesterday rendered a decision for the plaintiff.

The demand for houses in Brooklyn by New-Yorkers is greater this year than in any previous year in the memory of Brooklyn house agents. The class of houses most in demand are those in respectable localities that rent for about $600 a year

The Lager-Beer Dealers' Association has announced its intention of taking the case of Premeyer vs. the Board of Police and Excise to the Court of Appeals if defeated in the General Term of the Supreme Court, to which they have appealed from the decision of Judge Pratt.

In the case of A. Howell, Receiver, vs. The Long Island Club, which is an application to have the stay of proceedings previously granted against the Sheriff to restrain him from levying and selling the defendant's property, Justice Tappan yesterday morning decided to vacate the stay of proceedings, with $10 costs. The property will be sold to satisfy the creditors.

Under the directions of Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, the Church temperance societies of Brooklyn are making great preparations for a grand temperance demonstration to be held in the Academy of Music on March 10, at 7:30 P. M. Sixteen societies will attend in a body. The clergy of Brooklyn have expressed their desire to be present to indorse the movement. Rev. W. Keegan and Dr. Friel will deliver addresses.

Counsel on both sides submitted the papers without argument, yesterday, to Judge Gilbert, in the case of Jacob North, Member of Assembly, who obtained a mandamus to compel the County Assessors to admit him to a seat in their board. It is claimed that North vacated the Assessorship by accepting the office of Assemblyman. The Judge reserved his decision.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Joshua Kimber, of Flushing, has accepted a call to the Episcopal Church at Richmond Hill.

Rev. Middleditch, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Flushing, has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted.

A great revival is now in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Springfield, Rev. L. P. Avery, Pastor. Over forty persons have professed conversion.

At a meeting of the Flushing Sportsmen's Club, held on Friday night, it was resolved to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act making it a legally incorporated body.

A ladies' apron fair and poor men's supper, held in Long Island City, for creating a fund for the purpose of erecting a new Methodist parsonage on Sixth street, adjoining the church, was a success, the net receipts reaching nearly $200.

Some of the papers have stated that at the County Court of Suffolk County, to convene at Richmond, in March, the 16th inst., the Kelsey case would come up for trial. This is a mistake; it will not be tried until the April term of the Oyer and Terminer. The trial of young Prime, for burglary, will come on, however, and will no doubt excite much interest, as testimony will probably be introduced bearing directly upon the Kelsey case. Otherwise the calendar is unimportant.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Newtown, it was resolved to call a special election to-morrow in each town in Queens County, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people in regard to the repeal of the Court-house act. The supervisors from Long Island City, Flushing, and Newtown, were opposed to any such movement, and voted against it. They thought the Supervisors had no right to call an election for this purpose, and there will be no election in these towns. The other town in the county will vote on the question.

The following gentlemen have been chosen to manage the affairs of the Central Railroad Company of Long Island for the ensuing year: Loomis L. White, Flushing; Herman Funke, Hugo Funke, H. C. Poppenhusen, A. Poppenhusen, Henry Karstedt, College Point; E. B. Hinsdale, Flushing; Carl Victor, New-York; John D. Locke, Whitestone; Charles A. Hoyt, Iwan Van Awan, F. A. Boker, New-York. It is almost useless to call any meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors, for the reason that of the 2,900 shares, Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen alone owns 1,500, while Loomis L. White own 250. The form has to be gone through with, however, simply for legal reasons.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. James Williamson has been appointed Postmaster of Sing Sing.

An oyster was opened in Port Chester a few days ago containing 186 small pearls.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County will hold another meeting on Tuesday morning.

Rev. Charles H. Burr, Jr., has been ordained and installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Riverdale.

The residents of Sing Sing are moving in favor of procuring a steam fire engine for the fire department of that place.

An annual missionary meeting and sacred concert will be held at the North Sing Sing M. E. Church this afternoon.

A report like an earthquake aroused the people in the neighborhood of Port Chester about 2:30 o'clock on Friday morning.

The temperance societies of White Plains are perfecting their plans to compel sellers of liquor to close their establishments on the Sabbath.

Croton Lake has been successfully stocked with salmon trout. They were brought from the hatching establishment at Caledonia, N. Y., without change of water.

The suit instituted by John Trainor against Roundsman Bogart, of Tremont, for alleged assault and battery, claiming damages to the amount of $5,000, was tried before Justice Tappen, resulting in a verdict of not guilty.

A new epidemic has made its appearance among horses in Westchester County, with fatal results. Mr. Sherwood, of East Chester, is reported to have lost five; Mr. Wm. C. Havens, of Jerome, one; and Peter Briggs, of Jerome, two.

The small-pox, which prevailed to an alarming extent in the town of West Chester a short time ago, has abated. All the houses in which it existed were thoroughly fumigated and cleansed, since which time no new cases have been reported.

The south-western section of the Town of West Chester, which was included in the First School District of West Farms prior to the annexation of the last-named town to the City, has since escaped taxation for school purposes to the amount of $4,000.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church, at Port Chester, Mr. H. L. Banks and Mr. William Ritch were elected Trustees for the ensuing three years. The members composing the new board are Messrs. E. Sours, Noah Stiles, E. C. Raymond, H. L. Banks and Wm. Ritch.

Heretofore no record has been made by the Town Clerk of East Chester of the leases of lots bid off to the town at the sale of lots for unpaid taxes, so that, although the town has been paying thousands of dollars a year for them, no one can tell where they are, or where they go. Supervisor Pemberton has given instructions to have the matter properly attended to for the future, or at least as long as he shall remain in the office he now fills.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to amend the City Court act of Yonkers. The amendment gives the City Court civil jurisdiction for the recovery of money to the extent of $1,000 and interest, exclusive of costs of disbursements, provided one of the parties to the action be a resident of Yonkers, or of one of the adjoining towns in the County of Westchester, or where the defendant shall have property within the City of Yonkers, which may be taken on attachment or execution.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. Theodore Irving will preach at the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton, to-day, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

A pleasant entertainment was given Friday evening by the teachers of Calvary Presbyterian Sunday-school, at West New-Brighton, to their brethren and sisters in the Sunday-school work on the North Shore.

Yesterday Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, held an inquest upon the body of a male infant found upon the shore at Clifton. Mr. Oats, undertaker, sent the remains to the county burying-ground for interment.

At the Spring election at Richmond, in addition to the regular party tickets, it is said that both grange and temperance candidates will be in the field. It is also rumored that an anti-temperance ticket will be nominated.

During the Winter Mr. O'Brien has taken about 1,500 tons of iron ore from the Ellingwood mines at the Clove road, and it has been delivered on the dock at Stapleton for shipment this Spring to the Pennsylvania and other furnaces. Most of the ore averages from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

A meeting of the beer and liquor dealers of Staten Island will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M., to perfect the organization of the "Beer and Liquor Dealers' Association of Richmond County," a preliminary meeting having been held on Monday last. The association invites membership from dealers of all nationalities.

NEW-JERSEY.

The bondsmen of Union Hill's absconded Treasurer, Bernhard, have given their notes, payable in one year, for $10,000, the balance of the defalcation.

A Pennsylvania Railroad freight car ran off the trestle-work yesterday, near the Point of Rocks, Jersey City, causing some damage and a slight delay to travel.

Capt. John Newcroft, of the coal barge Cornelia, lying at South Amboy, while walking over the deck of the boat on Friday last fell into the aft hatchway, and was instantly killed.

It is rumored in Jersey City that the defaulting Treasurer Hamilton has been captured, and that he will arrive in the city to-day. The Police authorities decline to give any information on the subject.

The Hudson County Hospital, which has been closed for some months, is now in operation again under the name of the Hudson County Church Hospital. The institution is under the control of the Episcopalian clergymen of the county.

County Physician Buck yesterday granted a permit for the burial of Mrs. Josephine Faist, who committed suicide in Hoboken on Friday by taking Paris green. She had been in ill health for several months, and this is supposed to have been the motive which impelled her to the commission of the rash act.

Four adjoining houses on Mercer street, Jersey City, were entered by burglars early yesterday morning and thoroughly ransacked. It is presumed that they were in search of plate or jewelry, from the fact that some plated ware was broken up and discarded as valueless. The thieves did not get any plunder.

The various temperance and benevolent Irish organizations in Jersey City have completed the arrangements for their annual parade on St. Patrick's Day. Fifteen societies will participate in the celebration. In the evening the Friendly Sons of Ireland will have their annual banquet at Taylor's Hotel.

While a number of men were engaged yesterday in tearing down the old sheds on the Bremen steam-ship dock, Hoboken, one of the sheds fell in with a loud crash, burying a workman in the ruins. He was taken out insensible and carried to the residence of Dr. Chambert, who pronounced his wounds dangerous but not necessarily fatal.

Wm. Mackridge and E. C. Coulson were almost suffocated by gas last night, at their lodging-rooms, No. 140 Mulberry street, Newark. They had been drinking to excess during the evening, and about midnight they blew out the gas and retired to bed. About an hour later another boarder happened to pass the room, when he was almost overpowered by the escaping fumes. He aroused the sleepers in time to save their lives.

At the annual meeting of the Woodside Rowing Club, held at the Continental Hotel, Newark, on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, R. Smith Carter; Vice President, J. H. Osborn; Secretary, W. A. Lentillion; Treasurer, Joseph A. Dreyfons; Captain, Wm. Robison; Directors, J. Hendricks, Peter Willer, George Nevers, C. B. Rogers, J. H. Eastwood, and Edward Benson.

Several sentences were pronounced in the Essex County Sessions, at Newark, yesterday. Among those sentenced were a number of liquor-dealers who were charged with a violation of the Sunday Liquor law. Stephen Stoddard and William Miller, the two boys who robbed a house in Orange and then set fire to it, were sentenced to the State Prison for four years each, and fined $200....George D. Ashley, for having stolen the funds of Nutna Lodge, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years....George Rooke, for having assaulted Richard Bradshaw, was fined $100 and costs.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The special or Fifth avenue style of dress hat manufactured by KNOX will be ready for inspection on Saturday, the 7th inst.

E. M. KNOX, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.—Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, Charles D. Tyng, Secretary to Hon. Caleb Cushing, and man servant, Dr. Albert E. Valentine, Fernand Sanquet, Geo. Mesmin, F. Farr, A. D. Poache, United States Navy, Mrs. A. D. Poache, child, and nurse, Mrs. E. Dewey, D. D. Allen, Adrian Varaldi, Mrs. Gen. Quesada, Miss H. Quesada, Miss C. Quesada, Miss Olivia Quesada, M. Carvaizon, Mme. Louise Thieffme, W. W. Tilghman, Chas. Lormier, Rev. Dr. H. C. Fish, F. S. Fish, Miss D. J. Fish, Dr. D. J. Yerkers, Mme. Don Bernard, Emanual Bernard, Daniel Paul, Mrs. De Bussieres and maid, A. G. Fossati, Rev. Claude Claire, Mr. Dumonpallier, Mrs. Catherine Seiwert, Jean Pierson, Walter Pigon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Parrot, Meyer Franck, Mme. Mathilde Huohu, F. W. Perkins, Miss Angeline Spilmont, Jacques Haarscher, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Delahaye and child, Flamand Joseph, Jules Daiz, Nicolas Guillaume, Henry Delamotte, Miss Abbie F. Nichols, George Upton, Mrs. George Upton, Miss Sarah F. Upton, Mrs. E. W. Upton, Master Upton, E. M. Lellevre, Michel Formal, Victor Roussel, Claude Clair, Mr. Perrier.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Stewart, R. W. Stewart, J. P. Jewell, Charles Myers, George de Pardonnet, Mrs. de Pardonnet, Master E. de Pardonnet, Master George de Pardonnet, (infant,) Mrs. de Pardonnet, William H. Kimball, R. Cornell White, W. G. Comerford, Paul du Chaillu, E. L. Bellhouse, Mrs. Bellhouse, G. Somers Mathews, Capt. Malyard, Albert Kinkel, R. McPhail, D. C. Winter, Edwin Jones, Capt. E. Murphy, P. F. Murphy, Eli Hodgson, E. Dillon, H. Warrington, C. J. Jobsen, Frank M. Hollister, Mrs. Hollister, Miss E. K. Evans, Miss E. H. Gates, Edward Sandford, Lewis H. Sandford, Edward Mayer, R. E. Huntley, Edwin P. Palmer, Harvey Bates, Jr., L. M. Bance, Newton Crane, Mrs. Crane, J. H. Humphreys, Mrs. Humphreys, A. C. DeAlmena.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—George Mackrell, H. M. Morris and wife, Seth Norwood, Wm. E. Norwood, H. D. Sayre, John W. Murphy, C. B. Tompkins and wife, J. Haydn, E. B. Keene, Alva Dick, P. R. Allen, Twonsen Harris, George Bell and wife, Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mrs. F. G. Mallon and child, A. L. Richards, L. B. Wright, Miss Diana Walters, J. H. Fowler and wife, J. H. Griffin, Wm. Wilson, H. F. Willink, Mrs. N. Harrison, E. J. Brown, G. S. Cheney, E. G. Little, A. S. Loud, J. E. Lord, Mrs. C. L. Dodge, Edwin M. Skidmore, Herrmann Mehlander, Carl Schuchard, J. McPhail, J. K. P. Dodge.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—His Excellency Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, R. Fort, Mr. Maclure, C. W. Topham, Henry J. Budge, C. A. Avery, F. Coones, Mr. and Mrs. McElrath, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Muller, Hon. and Mrs. F. Plunkitt, one child and two servants, D. B. Hunter, Edwin Dean, James Dean, Senator Cattell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, two children and infant, A. Origet, Mr. Fickens, F. B. Robertson, Mr. Pitel, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Bald, E. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Kolengsberger, T. W. Shields, Mrs. A. Heibing and child, Mr. Sunzheimer, Jas. Gazelay, Miss L. Gazelay, F. W. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lockhart, K. Saville, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Gillespie, Rev. J. McNaughton, Miss Miller, Miss Fisher, Mr. Fish, Mr. Whitehead, J. D. Brickles, R. Thomas, W. H. Ross, Mr. Gibson, J. G. Ronald, Waller Berry, Mr. Cockburn, Mrs. Glen Walker, two children, and maid, S. Abecossa, Mr. and Mrs. Grayhurst and child, Alex. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Miss S. F. Gardner, Miss K. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, H. H. King, Mr. Ankersmith, J. W. Carlile, Mr. Collins, Geo. Evans, Wm. Connor, M. Creedon, Henry Wallace, Mr. Tawse, E. Thomas, G. Thomas, A. Ross, Foy Riviere, and 86 steerage.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Mr. Warren and lady, Lee Mayall, Arthur Buckley, W. H. Smithers, lady, infant, and two man servants, John Kelly, W. A. Kelso, D. J. Linehard, J. H. Duve, Pat. Rush, John Trimble, J. E. Marshall, Mr. Russell, J. Martin, Mr. Tryembo and lady, Mrs. O. T. Spencer and two children, Mrs. Brown and child, W. G. Lovell and lady.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. M. Bulkley, two children, and servant, Miss Ella Bulkley, H. Holmes, Ebner Mead, J. Lichtenstein, A. F. Ettinger, Mrs. Addie E. Steele, D. P. Collins, B. Brady, Miss Bella Dunn, Mrs. Wm. Craig, Lieut. B. F. McIntire, N. E. Jones, Miss Johnson, A. M. Jones, E. S. Mapes, H. Toombs, H. Traub.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:24 | Sun sets.....6:00 | Moon rises.11:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:43 | Gov. Island.11:32 | Hell Gate.12:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, March 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Guatemala, Hildreth, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Franklin, (Ger.,) Dehnicke, Stettin, Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.; Widdington, Tate, Hamburg, Muller & Kruger; Knickerbocker, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Samana Bay Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; City of Waco, Freeman, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; North Point, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Wylo, Brown, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; C. H. Marshall, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Rebecca, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ornen, (Norw.,) Houghland, Belfast, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Profunode De Martino, Sepiano, Cork, Slocovich & Co.; Johann Carl, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Bremen, J. A. Paull; James E. English, Waters, New-Haven, J. Cottingham; Riattro Fraitelli, Balfo, Queenstown, Slocovich & Co.; Annie, Lockwood, Havana; Lizzie Merry, Lawrence, Nassau, N. P., B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conckling, Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. E. H. Clark, Patten, Corpus Christi, Tupper & Beattie.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Abyssinia (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Feb. 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse., 88 cabin and 86 steerage passengers, to C. G. Francklyn. March 3, lat. 43 24, lon. 48 55, passed an Anchor Line steamer bound west. Same date, lat. 42 52, lon. 51 14, passed a White Star steamer bound east. 5th, at 11:30 P. M., 366 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamer Cuba hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Feb. 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 24, lat. 48 56, lon. 29 20, saw a three-masted schooner-rigged steamer, bound E. March 2, lat. 42 40, lon. 48, a bark-rigged steamship, do.; 3d, lat. 41 56, lon. 54 04, steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool; same date, &c., steamship Atlas, from Boston, for do.; same date, lat. 42 50, lon. 54 4, Allen Line steam-ship, brig-rigged, bound E.; 6th, at 7:30 A. M., 255 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark-rigged steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah March 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. March 5, at 7 P. M., 16 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed a United States steam-ship with a monitor in tow, bound S.; 6th, at 10 A. M., lat. 37 18, lon. 74 40, signaled steam-ship City of Havana, hence for Havana; passed on the bar at Savannah schr. Jennie Stout, bound to New-York.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Trenman, Curacoa Feb. 16, Porto Cabello, 17th, La Guaira 19th, Ponce, P. R., 26th, and Mayaguez 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Harris, Antwerp Dec. 14, via Plymouth Jan. 22, with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. Feb. 15, August Erricksen, a native of Sweden, boatswain, while reefing the mizzentopsail, fell to the deck, and died in 20 minutes.

Ship New World, Champion, London Jan. 10, via Portland, Eng., 22d, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Dublin 43 ds., in ballast to L. Tobias & Co.

Bark Krageroe, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rotterdam Dec. 30, via Portland, 40 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Clausina, (of Sunderland,) Rigsby, Yokahama Nov. 6, with tea to Hienemann, Payson & Morgan—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark George W. Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robins, Belfast 30 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Mustang, (Norw.,) Birkeland, Sleg 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Guisseppe D' Abundo, (Ital.,) Simonetti, Belfast 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Fidente, (Aust.,) Badesevich, Leghorn 48 ds. and Gibraltar 37 ds., with marble and rags to order.

Bark Harzburg, (Ger.,) Kuhlken, Bremen 57 ds., with mdse. to Oelrich & Co.

Bark Everhard Delius, (Ger.,) Herbroth, Bremen 55 ds., with mdse. to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Republik, (Ger.,) Forfmann, Hamburg 42 ds., with empty barrels to Unkart & Co.

Bark Ragnhild, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, London 55 ds., in ballast to Funck, Edye & Co.

Brig Olga, (Norw.,) Schmidt, Antwerp 62 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Tasso, (Ital.,) Trapani, Cette, 64 ds., with wine, &c., to Rupert & Co.

Brig Katahdin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit to Frederick Robinson.

Brig Milwaukee, Mitchell, Fall River.

Schr. Helen Augusta, (of Portland, Conn.,) Wells, Frontera, Mex., via Delaware Breakwater, 28 ds., with mahogany to Moller & Theband—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleave & Co. Left in port schrs. Ann and San Juan, just arr.

Schr. A. F. Kindburg, Thomas, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Jesse Murdock, Christe, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. Terry, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Oliver Scoffield, Disoway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Keystone, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Annie May, Butler, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Nye, Whitey, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Petty, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Pierce, Flandon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Beebe, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Jeddie, Turner, Somerset.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrop, Providence.

Schr. Elias Ross, Carthart, Providence.

Schr. Island Belle, Simpson, Providence.

Schr. M. L. Ward, Graham, Providence.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Providence, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; very foggy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Franklin, for Stettin; Adriatic, for Liverpool; Elysia, for Glasgow; State of Virginia, for do.; Tybee, for San Domingo City, &c.; City of Waco, for Galveston; E. B. Souder and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; North Point, for Philadelphia; City of Guatemala, for Aspinwall.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Arr.—Barks Austria, from Gloucester, Eng.; Grobaltiota Anversa, from Belgium; Ferda, from Belfast, Ire.; Mavia, from Virginia. Schrs. R. W. Godfrey, from New-York; Omaha, from Turk's Island; F. L. Richardson, from Matanzas.

Cld.—Steamers James A. Gray and T. J. Cochrane, for Newberne, N. C.; Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C.; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; brig Clara J. Adams, for Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Almon Bird, from Matanzas; one British and two Italian barks; a brig, from New-York.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 7.—Arr. brig Posidon, from Newcastle; brig Anna Maria, from Jamaica.

Cld. steamer San Jacinto, for Liverpool.

Sld. bark Emma Liswell, for Liverpool.

HAVANA, March 7.—The steam-ship Cuba, from New-York, arr. here yesterday afternoon.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 7.—The British bark Algeria, Capt. Brownell, arr. here to-day from Havre for orders.

The British schr. George V. Richards, from Maracaibo, with a cargo of coffee, put in here to-day, with loss of sail and foremast sprung.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—Cld. steamers Mississippi, for New-York; Strassburg, for Bremen; ship Felicia, for Liverpool; bark Jane Sutherland, for Rouen.

Arr. at the Passes—Steamers General Meade, from New-York; St. Louis, from Liverpool; ship Clydesdale, from Liverpool; bark Pomona, from Cette. Arr. and sld. for Galveston, ship Maud McDonald, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamer Juniata; ships Czar, Marcia Greenleaf, Charlotte Gladstone, Arran, Gauthoid, Canterbury, Northampton, Lake Ontario, Louisiana; barks Paquita, Rosina, Bruno, R. A. Allen, Frank Marion, Zuleima, Proteus, and Martha A. McNeil; brig Lealtad; schr. G. H. Mills.

PORTLAND, Me., March 7.—Arr. steam-ship Acadia, from Liverpool.

SPOKEN.

By bark Clausina—Jan. 6, on the equator, spoke ship Reynal, (Br.,) from Melbourne, for London, 53 ds. out.

By bark Everhard—Feb. 1, lat. 47 23, lon. 29 17, spoke ship Washington, from Liverpool, for New-York.

By pilot-boat E. F. Williams—March 6, off Shinnecock, bark Manfred, (Br.,) from Iloilo, for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 7.—Sld. for the United States: Mirto N., Edina, Carmel, Miletus, British Viceroy, Kendrick Fish, Youngsters, Rosalie, and Slavia.

Arr. out from the United States on the 5th inst.: General Berry, Ocean, and Von Roon.

Arr. out from the United States on the 7th inst., Victoria, Algoma, Harmonides, Enos Soule, and North American.

Also arr. out from the United States, Monarca Del Mare and Cambrian.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The American Line steam-ship Indiana sld. for Philadelphia this afternoon, with 27 passengers. She will stop at Queenstown to take the steam-ship Nederland's passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The Williams and Guion Line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Feb. 24, for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock to-night.

PLYMOUTH, March 7.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Feb. 24, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Eng., March 7.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Western, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

HAMBURG, March 7.—The steam-ship Geothe, Capt. Wilson, hence for New-York, passed Heligoland at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Geothe will call at Queenstown to take the passengers of the steam-ship Fierder, which put back in consequence of damages received by the late gale.

J.B. Brewster & Co.
OF 25TH ST.,

Manufacturers of City and Road Carriages of the highest order of excellence.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS,

A specialty of many years' standing, and which has established for itself a wide reputation from the very satisfactory performance of its work.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR REPAIRS ON CARRIAGES IN THIS CITY AND IN BROOKLYN.

N. B.—The public will do well to remember that this is the

Old House of Brewster, Established 1838,

And that we sell no carriages, directly or indirectly, but those made at our 25th st. factory.

Factory No. 145 East 25th st.
WARE-ROOMS,
5th av. and 27th st.

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CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.

	Per Yard.
English Body Brussels from	$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels from	1 00
Three-Ply Ingrain from	1 25
Ingrains from	50

BUY NOW AND SAVE 20 PER CT.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
336 BROADWAY AND 221 6TH AV.

FURNITURE.
Curtain Materials.
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B. L. Solomon & Sons
ARE OFFERING THE
Handsomest Stock of New Goods
They Have Ever Had,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO
FOR YEARS PAST.

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Ladies' Furnishing
DEPARTMENT.
LACE AND EMBROIDERED
FRENCH UNDER-WEAR,
in Percale and Linen, viz.:
Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses,
CAMISOLES,
Walking Skirts, Corset Covers, &c.
WEDDING AND INFANTS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

PARIS NOVELTIES.
"MEXICAINES," CANVAS BATISTES,
ALGERINES, WOOL SICILIENS and BASKET CLOTHS,
in plain colors.
PLAIN and TWILLED CHALLIES, to match, for Suits.
FANCY DESIGNS in CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS.
PLAIN, TWILLED, and BASKET PATTERN DEBAGES,
in the latest Colorings, for TRAVELING SUITS.
PLAIN and FANCY GRENADINES and
CHAMBRAIS.
GRENADINE BAREGES, JACONETS and
ORGANDIES.
EMBROIDERED "ECRU CAMBRICS," in
FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS, and INSERTINGS,
the latest novelty for trimming BATISTE and
CAMBRIC SUITS.
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, PERCALES, FOULARD, and
Shirting CAMBRICS, &c.

SPRING IMPORTATION
SHAWLS.
Now open, a superb assortment of
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED REVERSIBLE CASHMERE.
BERLIN WOOL, ALBANIAN AND OTTOMAN BROCHE.
THE LATEST NOVELTY,
"White Shetland Mohair
Shawls,"
SQUARE FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR, FILLED CENTRES,
FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR, STRIPED, SQUARE, AND
LONG.
PALE AND SQUARE AND LONG PAISLEY, all Colors.
SQUARE AND LONG BROCHE,
Together with an endless variety of every description of
WOOL SHAWLS.

NEW
SPRING CARPETS.
We have received by recent steamers, and have now open, our new designs of
English and French Carpets,
The Drawings and Colorings of which are
Entire Novelties in the Market.
The especial attention of those about furnishing first-class houses is called to the above assortment.
We have also made
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE
of the patterns of last season, and
Hotels and Boarding Houses
will find this a great opportunity for refurnishing at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Spring Importations
NOW OPEN.
All the latest novelties in
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
CRETONNES, SATTEENS,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MATERIALS,
MIRRORS, CORNICES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c.
CHURCHES, HOTELS, AND STEAM-BOATS FURNISHED.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME ST.,
HAVE REMOVED THE MANUFACTURING BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS TO THEIR NEW FACTORY,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY, THEIR DOWN-TOWN WARE-ROOMS REMAINING AS BEFORE AT
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
WITH LARGELY INCREASED FACILITIES TO INSURE THOROUGHNESS AND PROMPTNESS, AND WITH A DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE REPUTATION OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS AS
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY,
THEY INVITE A CONTINUATION OF THE PUBLIC FAVOR WHICH HAS GIVEN THEM A CONSTANTLY INCREASING BUSINESS DURING THEIR SEVENTEEN YEARS' OCCUPANCY OF THE OLD BROOME STREET ESTABLISHMENT.
CONNECTED WITH THEIR WORKS THEY HAVE A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,
UNDER THE PERSONAL CARE OF A MEMBER OF THE FIRM.

NOTICE.
☞ IN ORDER TO PRESERVE OUR IDENTITY WITH THE OLD LOCALITY AND THE REPUTATION THERE MADE, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO SIGN AS AT FOOT, THAT WE MAY NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, TRADING IN CARRIAGES UNDER A NAME VERY SIMILAR TO OUR OWN,
BREWSTER & CO., BROOME ST.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILKS,
NEW SPRING COLORS.
The attention of discriminating purchasers is specially called to these fine silks, which are warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for variety, beauty, finish, and durability, and are specially noted for the fact that they will not crack or change color under the hardest usage, and as the best silks for the price in the market.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st., and
Grand and Chrystie sts.

SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS,
14 to 27 feet long, all widths, sawed expressly for shell and other boats. Also, full stock of hard wood lumber
GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
Foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River.